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GERMANIZATION AND SPOLIATION OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES. .

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 3
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

P. 4

Liaison Staff of Supreme Headquarters Armament Procurement Office (WiRüAmt) with the Reich Marshall.
Nr. 260/ 41 g.

C.P. 25 November 1941

Ref: Order of the Chief, WiRüAmt, Supreme Headquarters, date 29 July 1941.

Re: War Economy Notes concluded 30 November 1941

To the:

Chief of the WiRüAmt

General Thomas

B e r l i n
==========

The conceptions occasionally mentioned during the reporting period are comprised in the notes of the conference on 8 November 1941. Compare Reich Marshall of greater Germany report for the V.J.P. Nr. 19 203/ 6 g.v. of the 20th November 1941. The Reich Marshall has not been in the supreme headquarters EAST since that time so that no lectures have been given.

In order to preserve presentation with respect to the existing reports, the general principles of economic policy in the newly-occupied Eastern territories "based on the EAST conference" in Berlin of the 8th of November 1941 are stated in the following:

"I. For the duration of the war the requirements of the war economy will be the all dominant factor of any economic measures in the newly-occupied Eastern territories.

II. Seen from a long range point of view the newly-occupied Eastern areas will be exploited economically from the point o view of colonial administration and by colonial methods.

Exceptions will be made only for those parts of the East land which are to be Germanized by order of the Führer, but even they are subject to the principle expressed in paragraph I.

III. The main emphasis of all economic work rests with the production of food and raw materials.

The highest possible production surplus for the supply of the Reich and of other European countries is to be attained by cheap production based on the maintenance of the low living standard of the native population. Besides covering thereby the European needs for food supplies and raw materials as far as possible, this measure is intended to create a source of income for the Reich which will make it

P. 5

possible to liquidate in a few decades, with utmost consideration for the German taxpayer, an essential part of the debts incurred in the financing of the war.

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IV. Manufacturing in the occupied Eastern territories will be considered only if absolutely necessary:

a) to decrease the volume of transportation, (i.e. manufacturing processes up to steel or aluminum blocks),

b) to take care of urgent repair needs inside the country,

c) to take advantage of all facilities in the armament sector during war-time.

It remains to be decided to what extent a resumption of the production of trucks and tractors can be considered during the war (in view of the overburdened European industrial capacity).

V. The development of a considerable consumer goods and finished products industry in the occupied Eastern territories is not permitted. It is rather the task of European and especially German industry to process the raw materials and semi-finished products produced in the occupied Eastern areas and to take care of the most urgent requirements for industrial consumer goods, and production means of these Eastern areas which are to be exploited like a colony. The larger the number of products of daily needs we send to Russia, the greater will be the quantity of raw materials we can extract, the greater will the difference in values become, and the earlier will our war debts be liquidated.

VI. To supply the population with high-valued consumer goods is out of the question. On the contrary, all tendencies to raise the general standard of living are to be suppressed right from the start with the most drastic measures. The question as to which kinds and quantities of consumer goods and production means are to be delivered to the newly-occupied Eastern areas is to be settled in conjunction with the Economi Office of the Reich commissars.

The Eastland (Ostland), too, may, at the beginning, be furnished only very limited quantities of consumer goods. Th
P. 6 long range order for the Germanization of the Eastland must no be allowed to lead to a general rise of the living standards o all the nationalities living there. Only the Germans living there, or to be settled there, and the elements to be Germanized may receive preferential treatment.

VII. The Russian price and wage scales are to be kept as low a possible. Any interference with the price and wage policy which is to be established exclusively to benefit the interest of the Reich is to be punished mercilessly. The Eastland, to is subject to the principle that surpluses, specifically the agricultural ones, have to reach the Reich at the lowest possible prices".

(Signed) NAGL

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P. 12 Liaison of the OKW/WiRüAmt with the Reich Marshall

C.P., 18 September 1941

31/41

TOP SECRET

Re: Economic Notes for the Reporting Period of 15 August to 16 September 1941.

In that period discussions pertaining to war and general economy took place only on the 15th and 16th of September. Nothing of basically new importance came out of the discussions so that no notes could be taken about it.

.....

para 3 The following persons participated in the conference of 16 September which had been preceded by a short meeting on the 15th of September:

The Reich Marshall
Secretary of State Backe (4-Year Plan)
General of the Luftwaffe Gosrau (Administrative Office, Ob d L)
Lt. General von Seidel (Quartermaster General Ob d L)
Lt. General Osterkamp (Army Administrative Office)
Lt. General Wondersleben (Army Administrative Office)
Colonel Büntsch (Quartermaster General, OKH)
Ministerialdirektor Riecke (Economic Staff EAST, 4-Year Plan and Reich Minister, EAST)
Major General Nagl (Liaison Office, OKW/WiRüAmt)
Ministerialrat Dr. Görnnert (Reich Marshall)
Captain on the General Staff of the Luftwaffe von Brauchitsch (Reich Marshall)

P. 13 At this conference which was concerned with the better exploitation of the occupied territories for the German food economy, the Reich Marshall called attention to the following:

It seems that the Wehrmacht demands too much, especially preserved food from home. With the exception of tobacco goods, chocolate, dried vegetables, etc., all food supplies for the troops, used or utilized in the Eastern territories, have to be furnished by the occupied territories themselves. If that cannot be accomplished, perhaps on account of insufficient organization or out of sympathy for the native population, or because of transport difficulties or indolence, or because the use of preserved foods is simpler, then those reasons must be done away with. On no account do I permit an increased supply from the Reich, which - especially with regard to meat supply - would lead to a decreas of rations for the German civilian population. On no account do I give my permission for that.

The morale at home would suffer from that or become shaky The home front has to take enough already (bombings, mounting losses, slow successes in the East, and in addition, the fact that this war is a second one within a generation). This would furnish an excellent weapon for enemy propaganda. It already employs these days the method of instructing the populations of the occupied countries to cry for food time and tir again, to hide stores, to keep from delivering food supplies, etc., so that every place - and not the least at home - food difficulties and bad feelings associated with the sinking of morale, arise.

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It is clear that a graduated scale of food allocations is needed.

First in line are the combat troops, then the remainder of troops in enemy territory, and then those troops stationed at home. The rates are adjusted accordingly. The supply of the German non-military population follows and only then comes the population of the occupied territories.

In the occupied territories on principle only those people are to be supplied with an adequate amount of food who work for us. Even if one wanted to feed all the other inhabitants, one could not do it in the newly-occupied Eastern
. 14 areas. It is, therefore, wrong to funnel off food supplies for this purpose, if it is done at the expense of the army and necessitates increased supplies from home.

.....

(Signed) NAGEL (Reich Marsha

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. EC 3

4 December 1945.

I, BERT STEIN, civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of extracts from Document EC 3.

Certified by:

SIDNEY B. JACOBY

BERT STEIN

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 126
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Economic Staff East,
Agricultural Group.

23 May 1941.

Economic Policy Directives for Economic Organization, East, Agricultural Group

P. 1

Prior to World War I, Russia was the country with the largest surplus of agricultural products in the world. Situated in the zone of extensive cultivation and extensive cattle production, Russia produced a yearly average during the years 1909-1913 for the world market of: approximately 11 million tons of grain, about 1/3 of the total amount of grain in world markets; 228,000 tons of oil seeds; 660,000 tons of oil cake; 266,000 tons of sugar; 68,000 tons of butter; and 218,000 tons = 5 billion eggs. Today, Russia exports only very small percentages thereof, i.e. annual grain export averaging approximately from 1 to not more than 2 million. At the same time, the territory cultivated in Russia, however, according to their statistics, has increased considerably. For example:-

For	From 1913	To 1938
Grain	94,4 Mill. ha	102,4 Mill. ha
Potatoes	3,1 " "	7,4 " "
Sugar beet	0,6 " "	1,2 " "
Sun flowers	1,0 " "	3,1 " " (1928/32 even 4,2 Mill.)
Linseed	0,4 " "	0,4 Mill. ha
Soya	-	0,2 " "
Fodder	2,0 " "	9,1 " "
Flax	1,0 " "	1,9 " "
Cotton	0,7 " "	2,1 " "
Hemp	0,6 " "	0,9 " " (1928/32)

Accordingly, the crops have increased according to the Russian statistics.

	1909/13	1937	1938
Grain	70,0 Mill. t.	120,3 Mill. t.	95,0 Mill. t. 1940: 112,0)
thereof			
Wheat	20,6	46,9	
Rye	18,9	29,2	
Oats	13,4	21,9	
Barley	9,0	10,6	
Maize	1,3	4,8 (1933)	
Potatoes	20,2	65,6	
Sugar beet	9,9	21,9	
Flax	0,5	0,6	0,6
Cotton	0,23	0,82	0,84
Hemp	0,33	0,27	

P. 2 para 1

The explanation for these figures is to be seen in the following:

i. The total population has increased from 140 million in 1914 to 170 and a half million in 1939. In particular, the city population has increased from approximately 10% to approximately 30% of the total population.

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ii. The number of pigs has increased from 14.2 million in 1913 to 30.6 million in 1938, and with it the requirement for fodder.

iii. The number of sheep and goats has increased from 74 million in 1913 to 102.5 million in 1938.

para 7 ..... It can be assumed that the present crops are not greater than in the pre-World War I period, despite an expansion of the cultivated areas.....

P. 3 para 2 The grain surplus of Russia is decisively determined not by the size of the crop but by the level of domestic consumption. Even a small decrease of 30 kgms. per person of the population (220 kgms. instead of 250 kgms.) and a decrease of the ration for horses of 25% will create an export surplus equalling almost the amount prevailing in peace-time.

This fact is the key upon which our actions and our economic policy must be based.

For:-

a.) Doubtless, war activities will decrease production in the beginning and possibly - depending upon the amount of destruction - for many years. An increase in production will require years.

b.) Since Germany and Europe, respectively, requires surplus under all circumstances, the consumption must be decreased correspondingly. The examples given above show the extent to which the amount of surplus can be increased by a limitation of production.

c.) Such a decrease of consumption, contrary to the territories so far occupied, is feasible here because the principal food surplus area is clearly supported from the principal deficit area. Contrary to territory under the General Gouvernement, the Protectorate, France and Belgium, here no mixture of deficit and surplus areas exists such as would prevent a seizure due to black market or direct contacts between producer and consumer.

The surplus territories are situated in the black soil district (that is, in the south & south-east) and in the Caucasus. The deficit areas are principally located in the forest zone of the north.

P. 4 para 1 Therefore, an isolation of the black soil areas must in any case place greater or lesser surpluses in these regions at our disposal. The consequences will be cessation of supplies to the entire forest zone, including the essential industrial centers of Moscow and St. Petersburg.....

P. 5 para 1 This means:

1.) All industry in the deficit area, particularly the manufacturing industries in the Moscow and Petersburg regions as well as the Ural industrial region, will be abandoned. It may be assumed that these regions today absorb an annual 5-10 million tons from the food production zone.

2.) The Trans-Caucasian oil district will have to be excepted, although it is a deficit area. This source of oil, cotton, manganese, copper, silk and tea must continue to be supplied with food in any case, for special political and economic reasons.

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3.) No further exceptions with a view to preserving one or the other industrial region or industrial enterprise must be permitted.

4.) Industry can only be preserved insofar as it is located in the surplus region. This applies, apart from the above-mentioned oilfield regions in the Caucasus, particularly to the heavy industries in the Donets district (Ukraine). Only the future will show to what extent it will prove possible to maintain in full these industries, and in particular the Ukrainian manufacturing industries, after the withdrawal of the food surpluses required by Germany.

The following consequences result from this situation, which has received the approval of the highest authorities, since it is in accord with the political tendencies (preservation of the 'small' Russians, preservation of the Caucasus, of the Baltic provinces, of White Russia to the prejudice of the Great Russians):

I. For the forest belt

a.) Production in the forest belt (the food-deficit area) will become "naturalized", similar to the events during the World War and the Communistic tendencies of the war, etc., viz: agriculture in that territory will begin to become a mere 'home production'. The result will be that the planting of products destined for the market such as, in particular, flax and hemp, will be discontinued, and the area used therefor will be taken over for products for
P. 6 the producer (grain, potatoes, etc.). Moreover, discontinuance of fodder for that area will lead to the collapse of the dairy production and of pig-producing in that territory.

b.) Germany is not interested in the maintenance of the productive power of these territories, except for supplying the troops stationed there. The population, as in the old days, will utilize arable land for growing its own food. It is useless to expect grain or other surpluses to be produced. Only after many years can these extensive regions be intensified to an extent that they might produce genuine surpluses. The population of these areas, in particular the urban population, will have to face most serious distress from famine. It will be necessary to divert the population into the Siberian spaces. Since rail transport is out of the question, this too, will be an extremely difficult problem.

c.) In this situation, Germany will only draw substantial advantages by quick, non-recurrent seizure, i.e. it will be vitally necessary to make the entire flax harvest available for German needs, not only the fibers but also the oleaginous seed.

It will also be necessary to utilize for German purposes the livestock which has no fodder base of its own, i.e. it will be necessary to seize livestock holdings immediately, and to make them available to the troops not only for the moment, but in the long run, and also for exportation to Germany. Since fodder supplies will be cut off, pig and cattle holdings in these areas will of necessity drastically decline in the near future. If they are not seized by the Germans at an early date, they will be slaughtered by the population for its own use, without Germany getting anything out of it.....

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P. 7 para 2 middle of page ..... It has been demanded by the Führer that the reduction in the meat ration should be made good by the fall. This can only be achieved by the most drastic seizures of Russian livestock holdings, particularly in areas which are in a favorable transport situation in relation to Germany.....

para 3 In respect of flax cultivation, too, the German economy will be interested in these territories. On the other hand, if at all possible, it must be attempted to treat these territories leniently, for political reasons: the conflict between White Russians and Lithuanians on one hand against Great Russians on the other. Only the future will show to what extent this is possible.

3. The problem of fisheries

The fisheries in the North constitute a special problem. Germany's aim must be to seize the approximately 100 steam
P. 8 fishing vessels in Murmansk, Kola, etc., in order to utilize them for German benefit in fishing operations based on Norway
End of para ..... Thus, there is no question of a development of Russian fisheries, but what is needed is conquest of the Russian fishing fleet.

para 2 A destruction of the Russian manufacturing industries in the forest zone is also an indispensable necessity for Germany's more remote peace-time future. Even in Tsarist Russia, the high prices of consumer goods were a device, in addition to taxes, for increasing the grain surpluses of the producing zone. Peasants in this zone were compelled to sell all their produce, except for a subsistence minimum, in order to pay their taxes and buy the consumer goods which they needed. In future, Southern Russia must turn its face towards Europe. Its food surpluses, however, will only be paid
P. 9 for if it purchases its industrial consumer goods from Germany, or Europe. Russian competition from the forest zone must therefore be abolished. It follows from all that has been said that the German administration in these territories may well attempt to mitigate the consequences of the famine which undoubtedly will take place, and to accelerate the return to primitive agricultural conditions. An attempt might be made to intensify cultivation in these areas by expanding the acreage under potatoes or other important food crops giving a high yield. However, these measures will not avert famine. Many tens of millions of people in this area will become redundant and will either die or have to emigrate to Siberia. Any attempt to save the population there from death by starvation by importing surpluses from the black soil zone would be at the expense of supplies to Europe. It would reduce Germany's staying power in the war, and would undermine Germany's and Europe's power to resist the blockade. This must be clearly and absolutely understood. The manufacturing industries in Belgium and France are much more important for Germany and the German war effort than those in Russia. It is therefore much more essential to safeguard food supplies to these countries through surpluses from the East than to make an ambitious attempt to preserve Russian industry in the food-consuming zone. One must always bear in mind that the Great Russian people, whether under Tsarism or Bolshevism, is always an irreconcilable enemy not only of Germany, but also of Europe. From this it also follows that there can be no question of introducing marketing regulations or food rationing in these territories. Rationing would establish a claim against the German administration on the part of the population, and such a claim must be rejected beforehand.

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.....

para 3 . For the rest, it can be pointed out that even given the best intentions on the part of the German administration to supply the forest zone with the surpluses of the South, such supplies would fail on account of transport conditions alone. The Russian rail network is weak in itself, and will be taxed to capacity by the tasks of supplying the Army and the necessity of exports to Europe.

II. For the black soil belt

P. 10 para 2 middle of page ..... 2.) The battle for increased production, and the seizure of surpluses, presupposes a retention of large-scale farming units (collective and Soviet farms)..... In view of the Russians' mentality an increase in production is only possible by decree from above..... A splitting-up into several millions of individual peasant holdings would make any German influence on production completely illusory. Every attempt to liquidate the large-scale units must therefore be fought with the most drastic means.....

P. 12 I. Supplies for the Army

Germany's food situation in the third year of war demands it imperatively that the Wehrmacht, in all its provisioning, must not live off Greater German territory or that of incorporated or friendly areas from which this territory receives imports. This minimum aim, the provisioning of the Wehrmacht from enemy territory in the third year, and if necessary in later years, must be attained at any price. This means that one-third of the Wehrmacht must be fully provisioned by French deliveries to the army of occupation. The remaining two-thirds (and even slightly more in view of the present size of the Wehrmacht) must without exception be provisioned from the Eastern space. This leads to the following particulars:-

1.) Bread Cereals. The requirements of the Wehrmacht as to bread cereals amount annually to about 1 and a half million tons. France supplies 470,000 tons yearly in accordance with the Hague Convention for Land Warfare and the Armistice Treaty. France will have to continue to make such shipments also in the third year. The East will, in future, have to make available under all circumstances about 1 million tons. In furnishing bread cereals to the Wehrmacht, consideration must also be given to the problem of the supply of foodstuffs and beer.

2.) Oats. The requirements of the army amount to about 1.8 million tons. France and the other occupied territories in the West ship approximately 600,000 tons. Accordingly, 1.2 to 1.5 million tons would be the quota for the East.

3.) Meats. The requirements of the Wehrmacht amount to about 600,000 tons annually. France, with Holland and Denmark delivered up to now 200,000 tons and will, in the third year of the war, ship 125,000 tons at the most. Accordingly, there remain about 475,000 tons of meats which the Eastern territories will have to supply, or figured in the exchange value of grain, 3,400,000 tons of grain.

4.) Fats. The requirements of the army amount annually to about 100,000 tons. France has been up to now unable to suppl fats and will in the future also be unable to do so. The entire 100,000 tons will have to be shipped by the Eastern territories.

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5.) Besides, the Eastern territories will have to supply the proportionate requirements of the Wehrmacht as to hay and straw respectively; furthermore, they will have to furnish the requirements as to fruit, vegetables, canned fish, sugar, prepared foodstuffs and legumes.

From this it follows that about 1 million tons of bread cereals, 1.2 million tons of fodder cereals, 2.4 million tons of grain for meat production, or a total of from 4 and a half million to 5 million tons of grain will have to be supplied from the Eastern territories for the requirements of the army, in addition to the shipments of hay, straw, fats, eggs, etc. It is to be noted that hereby the transport situation for exports to Germany from the East and for supplies from Germany will be considerably relieved.

P. 13 These quantities have by all means to be furnished for the army in the Eastern territories. They will be increased by those amounts by which the French quotas might possibly be reduced.

It cannot be anticipated today what troop transfers will take place during the third year of war (possibly also demobilization of a considerable number of soldiers). Furthermore, it should not be overlooked that a part of the army, such as for instance, the 'Flak' (anti-aircraft batteries), the personnel in training, especially the youngest training age class, etc. will also in the future be permanently stationed in Germany. For all these reasons, the estimated size of the Wehrmacht in the East may be considerably reduced during the third year of war, which would lead to an increase in the number of consumers in Germany herself. Also, in this case, the quantities made available for the estimated 2/3 of the entire Wehrmacht will have to be supplied under any circumstances from the Eastern territories. Obviously, the transport situation will hereby be considerably burdened.

II. Supplies for the German civilian population

1.) Only after meeting these requirements of the army which, under any circumstances, will have to be made available from the Eastern territories, can shipments to Germany to cover civilian needs begin. In this matter, any dissipation of energy on side issues must, under any circumstances, be abstained from. First and foremost is the transport to Germany of oil seeds - particularly of sunflower seeds, but also of flax seed, cotton seed, soya beans - in order to increase the stocks of fats. For, from the fat stocks in the third year of war there will be a lack of about 150,000 tons of oil which Japan and Manchukuo up to now shipped through Russia. Furthermore, the remaining oil seed reserves that are still on hand will be used up in the third year of the war economy. For these reasons, it will be necessary to procure from the East from 400,000 to 500,000 tons of oil which must be considered equivalent to about 1 and a half million tons of oil seeds. This transport problem must under all circumstances be solved, and in doing so the fact that in the Eastern territories the oil seeds are being pressed to oil will not lead to an alleviation of the situation for the reason that greater Germany can likewise not do without the resulting oil cake. It will be a question of expediency as to whether oil seeds or oil and oil cake should be shipped. The final result must be the delivery of about 400,000 tons of oil and 1 million tons of oil cake.

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2.) Only after the transport of these oil seeds is accomplished, may an export of grain be effected, which of course, is extremely desirable, because greater Germany must at an increasing rate supply the occupied territories and must also
P. 14 herself replenish her reserves after the bad harvest in 1940 and after this year's harvest which, at best, must be expected to be an average one. In any case, the grain surpluses of the newly-annexed border territories and also of regions situated favorably in respect of transportation, must be exported to Germany in order to obtain soon the quantities which the Russians anyway would have supplied voluntarily. In any case, however, if transportation is not possible, all grain surpluses that exist in the Eastern territories above the quota for army requirements, must be secured so that these stocks can be transferred to Germany during the coming year.

3.) As the shortening of rations in Germany has already now shown, the weakest point in the German food situation is the meat supply. The relief resulting from the fact that 2/3 of the army is procuring its meat from the Eastern territories, is not sufficient to make good in the fall the cut that was made in meat rations, because Germany's fodder supply situation makes it absolutely necessary to reduce further the stocks of pigs. Therefore, it will be necessary to place quantities of meat, also, from the Eastern territories at the disposal of the Reich.

While, however, the supply to the army must come from all territories in the East (according to the troop contingents stationed in the individual territories), and while the export of oil seeds and grain will for the most part originate in the black soil zone, the procurement of meat for German purposes, even for the purposes of the current requirements of the Wehrmacht, must take place from the forest belt and, in that zone, especially from the White Russian region and the central industrial areas in the vicinity of Moscow.

One has to be entirely clear regarding the following situation:

The stocks of cattle in the whole of Russia amount to about 63 million compared with 22 million in greater Germany, the stocks of pigs amount to 30 million compared with 24 million in Germany at the present time. The cattle stocks are more concentrated in the natural pasture-lands; these are the regions north of Moscow, excluding the Baltic provinces, up to Siberia and the Steppe regions in the south-east. The pork larders are situated in the north-west wooded regions as far as Moscow. These territories in the future will, in any case, have to reduce their stocks of cattle very considerably, especially their pig inventories, on account of the interruption in grain deliveries from the black soil zone. In such a situation, the danger exists that if our authorities do not seize the stocks of cattle immediately, in order to supply the army on the one hand and the homeland on the other, the livestock might be slaughtered within a very short time for the purposes of the local population and would therefore no longer be available for German purposes.

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P. 15 What matters, therefore, is not only to prepare making available stocks of cattle for 1 year for 2/3 of the Wehrmacht and to ship to the Baltic Sea ports livestock, especially from the north-west and the central regions, in order to utilize it for German civilian requirements by way of the border slaughter house in the North of Germany, but the decisive point is to assure, as far as possible, meat stocks for the future as well. The problem of preserving meat therefore will be of utmost importance, especially in the northern regions. Everything in tin-plate that is obtainable or can be made in Russia must, therefore, be withdrawn from all other canning purposes and serve in the manufacture of canned meat, which can be stored over a longer period of time only in tin-plate cans. Possible exceptions to this rule, perhaps in the case of canned fish, will only be ordered later as far as it should be necessary. Another important point is to use as well all other methods of preserving food (pickling, freezing and smoking of food). It is necessary for this important purpose to make use of all meat packing houses that are located in these regions. The importance and urgency of this task will have to be pointed out again and again. The interruption in the fodder supply will make it impossible to get hold of the cattle later on.....

P. 16 middle of page ..... IV. Collection: The solution of these problems requires, apart from the maintenance of production in the surplus area, a smooth functioning of collection. For this reason alone the collective farming structure must not be touched, since collection is the easier the bigger each individual farming unit. In conducting collection in the reconstruction areas, i.e. in the surplus-producing districts, the food supplies of the producing peasants and farm laborers will have to be considered, in order to insure maintenance and increase of production in future years. Such considerations will not always be possible, or necessary, in the food-consuming areas of the forest zone, except for the special treatment to be accorded the Baltic and, if possible, the White Russian territories. Apart from collecting provisions and supplies for the Wehrmacht, the important thing in the food-consuming areas will be to seize the largest possible portion of the oil seed harvest and to collect the largest possible quantities of grain in order to insure export to Germany. The seizure of livestock which will be needed has already been discussed. In order to obtain barter goods for the peasants in the surplus producing zone, sugar crops will be seized without exception. The same goes for tobacco, alcohol, hides, leather, and fiber crops for the manufacture of textiles, as well as for industrial consumer goods, such as coal, kerosene, etc.....

P. 18 para 1 In conclusion, the principles must be pointed out once more: under the Bolshevik system Russia has, purely out of power motives, withdrawn from Europe and thus upset the European equilibrium based on division of labor. Our task is to re-integrate Russia with the European division of labor, and it involves, of necessity, the destruction of the existing economic equilibrium within the Soviet Union. Thus, it is not important, under any circumstances, to preserve what has existed, but what matters is a deliberate turning away from the existing situation and introducing Russian food resources into the European framework. This will inevitably result in an extinction of industry as well as of a large part of the people in what so far have been the food-deficit areas.

It is impossible to state an alternative in sufficiently hard and severe terms.....

H1131 – 0015

P. 19 para 2 ..... Our problem is not to replace intensive food production in Europe through the incorporation of new space in the East, but to replace imports from overseas by imports from the East. The task is two-fold:-

1.) We must use the Eastern spaces for overcoming the food shortage during and after the war. This means that we must not be afraid of drawing upon the capital substance of the East. Such an intervention is much more acceptable from the European standpoint than drawing upon the capital substance of Europe's agriculture.....

para 4 2.) For the future new order the food-producing areas in the East must be turned into a permanent and substantial complementary source of food for Europe, through intensified cultivation and resulting higher yields.

The first-named task must be accomplished at any price, even through the most ruthless cutting down of Russian domestic consumption, which will require discrimination between the consuming and producing zones.

The second task, however, presupposes adequate feeding of the working people, since no production increase is possible without adequate feeding of the men who have to accomplish it.....

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. EC 126

30 November 1945.

I, ARTHUR ALLEN, civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of extracts from document EC 126.

Certified by:

ARTHUR ALLEN

SIDNEY B. JACOBY

H1131-0016

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC-305
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(in pencil): Wi I.d Dept 383/40 Most Secret

Berlin 12 February 1940

V.P.2999 Top Secret

20 copies
8th copy

Most Secret

Meeting under the chairmanship of Minister President General Fieldmarshal Goering on questions concerning the East.

The following, among others, were present:

Reich Minister Graf Schwerin von Krosigk,
General Governor Reich Minister Frank,
Reichstatthalters Forster and Greiser,
Lord Lieutenants Koch and Wagner,
Reichsfuehrer - SS Himmler,
State Secretaries Koerner, Neumann,
Landfried, Backe,
Dr.Syrup, Kleinmann,
Alpers,
The Head of the Main Trust office East,
Dr.h.c. Winkler.

By way of introduction, the General Fieldmarshal explained that the strengthening of the war potential of the Reich must be the chief aim of all measures to be taken in the East. Therefore it is necessary, that the conditions be stabilized as soon as possible, even if this means that the type and methods of administration will be different in the new Eastern Gaus from those in the General Government. From this it is obvious that, with the possible exception of the Beskiden Gau no part will be finally included within the German frontiers.

If all measures must serve the chief pupose of strengthening the economic power, we must refrain, within the area, from the attempt of Germany, to bring it up to the standard of the Old Reich (Altreich) immediately. The process assimilation in the new Eastern Gaus will, therefore, be much slower than was possible in Austria and in the Sudeten Gau in times of peace. It will be the task of the Reich to carry out the reconstruction of the East with all its power after the end of the war.

With this chief purpose in view, the following principles for individual problems are to be observed:

P.2 1. Agriculture:

The task consists of obtaining the greatest possible agricultural production from the new Eastern Gaus disregarding questions of ownership. The Minister of Food and Agriculture has the sole responsibility for this, regardless of when, where and how they will later be settled. Transfer of property can be considered only for the Baltic Germans and for the Wolhynien Germans. .....

H1131 - 0017

2. Trade economy:

In the Reich Gaus, all essential industrial concerns of importance to the war, are to be reinstated. The examination of the raw material stove-houses is to continue; no great results will, however, be achieved by this. It is possible that the investigation of raw materials will have better success in the General Government. The main thing here is the petrolium which must be exploited and transported into the Reich regardless of how the payment for it is to be arranged. The mining of iron ore also must be pressed forward.

.....

P.3. 4. Special questions concerning the Government General:

..... The General Government will have to receive the jews who are orderen to emigrate from Germany and the new Eastern Gaus. However, it must not occur again that transporttrains are sent into the General Government without notification of the General Governor in the regular way and at the right time.

II.

The following reported on the situation in the Eastern Territories:

1. Lord Lieutenant Gauleiter:

..... There have been no evacuations. The jews are employed on road construction and are needed for this purpose for a time. The Poles are employed in agriculture and in factories. Should the prisoners of war, employed in agriculture in East Prussia, be removed, as intended, into the interior of the Reich, East Prussia will need 115 - 120,000 Polish farm workers.

2. Reichsstatthalter Gauleiter Forster:

The population of the Danzig/West Prussia Gau (newly acquired territories) is 1,5 million, of whom 240,000 are Germans, 850,000 well-established Poles and 300,000 immigrant Poles, jews and asocials (1800 jews). 87,000 persons have been evacuated, 40,000 of these from Gotenhafen. From there, also the unmerous shirkers, who are now looked after by welfare, will have to be deported to the General Government. Therefore, an evacuation of 20,000 further persons can be counted on for the current year .....

3. Reichsstatthalter Gauleiter Greiser:

The Gau has approx, 4 ½ million inhabitants, of whom 400,000 are Germans and 400,000 jews. So far, 87,000persons have been evacuated. Among these are no workers, except those who were politically tainted; agricultural workers have not been deported. .....

P.6 4. Lord Lieutenant Gauleiter Wagner:

Agriculture is in good shape. Industry could increase its output by 30 to 50 % if it were possible to eliminate the transportation difficulties. No evacuations have taken place so far. However, for the future the deportation of 100 - 120,000 jews and 100,000 unreliable Polish immigrants is being considered .....

H1131 - 0018

III.

P.7 The Reich Commissar for the consolidation of the German race, Reichsfuehrer-SS Himmler, reports that 40,000, Reich Germans had to be accommodated in Gotenhafen, and that room had to be made for 70,000 Baltic Germans and 130,000 Wolhynien Germans. Probably not more than 300,000 persons have been evacuated so far (the Polish population being 8 Mill.)

On the other hand it will probably be necessary to transfer into the Eastern Gaus 30,000 Germans from the Lublin area East of the Weichsel which is to be reserved for jews.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT EC-305

November 25, 1945

I CLARE BOULTER, P.O.,W.R.N.S. 59549 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document EC-305.

CLARE BOULTER
P.O., W.R.N.S.
59549.

H1131 - 0019

H1131-0020

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. EC 556
OFFICE OF THE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

To:
Reichsminister for the
occupied Eastern territories
I/862/42 g

Berlin, 26 Nov., 1942.

SECRET

a) To
the Reichskommissar for the Ostland (Ostland)

Riga

b) the Reichskommissar for the Ukraine

Rowno

Re: Treatment of Poles in the occupied Eastern territories.

Several reports which I have received concerning the behaviour of the Polish population in the occupied Eastern territories have caused me to take a fundamental stand on the problem of the treatment of the Poles who live in the occupied Eastern territories and to point out the necessity of pursuing a uniform policy in this connection.

The Polish people which has always seen its political chance in a fight against Germany and the history of which is full of an age-old antagonism against Germany has carried on a struggle of extermination against the German minority in former Poland unparelleled in its cruelty, and it has plotted the present war at the instigation of England. Although they have lost their part of the war, nevertheless Polish soldiers are even today fighting on the English and Soviet Russian side against Germany while the Polish population residing in the annexed territories and in the Generalgouvernment tries with all means at its disposal to make difficulties for the German command by passive resistance as well as by isolated acts of terror and sabotage and thus to weaken the power of resistance of the Reich.

In the occupied Eastern territories the situation is similar. Notwithstanding their display of loyalty and outward willingness to cooperate, here too, the Poles have often exploited their official positions in the German administration and in the native auxilary administration as well as in the field of economics, in order to gain advantages of all kinds (e.g. in the distribution of food and lodgings as well as in the assignment of well-paid jobs) for themselves and their fellow citizens. The Polish personnel used in the transportation system and especially on the railroads, has put itself to a high degree at the service of a whispering propaganda very detrimental to German interests and it has strongly contributed to the creation and spread of rumors. This Polish personnel employed in transportation has likewise maintained contact with the Poles living outside the occupied Eastern territories as well as with the illegally working Polish resistance movement and with the Soviet Partisan groups. Finally, the Poles have successfully managed, among the native population, to increase, by clever agitation, the discontent existing here and there over measures of the German

H1131-0021

military government necessitated by the war, and to whip up the minds of the people against the German leadership.

The dangers to the interest of the Reich arising from the exertion of such influence and pressure by the Poles are obvious. In many cases these dangers are understandable to their full extent only in their connection with the entire Polish resistance movement, and will become apparent only after a considerable stretch of time, due to the extremely difficult and ethnically often very confused conditions in Eastern Europe.

Neither the fact that the majority of the Poles generally possess a better knowledge of German, a more refined demeanour and more attractive clothing than the indigenous population, nor the fact that some Poles like to point to their German military decorations won during the last war and to their alleged ties of relationship to Germany, nor their own external politeness and industriousness should deceive the German leadership as to the true intentions of the Poles, who because of their national character and their history have a leaning towards conspiracy, have learned during the period in which they lived under German, Austrian or Russian rule, to worm their way into the confidence of the ruling class through a clever adaptation to prevalent currents, and then to exploit for themselves the weaknesses and differences of opinions there observed. To a particularly high degree this is true of the Polish women who especially in the period of the Polish fight for indipendence have lent themselves to political machinations under the cloak of charitable works, and who were always ready to render service to the cause of Poland. For obvious reasons it is not possible to reach a final solution of the Polish problem in its entirety during the war. All the more important, on the other hand, is an unequivocal attitude of all members of the German military government towards the Poles and a clear and continuous execution of those directives considered necessary in the treatment of the Poles, as soon as the opportunity for replacement by other forces is present. I therefore pronounce it a duty to observe the following directives:

1. As quickly and completely as possible all Poles are to be removed from positions which afford an insight into the essential political and economic setup or which in some form or other give them important influence in matters of administration, culture or economy. In particular mayors, Kreis-and-Rayon chiefs of Polish nationality or pro-Polish leaders of larger industrial plants and estates will be dismissed and replaced by members of other nationalities (Lithuanians, White Ruthenians, Ukrainians). The same holds for persons of Polish nationality holding positions in the German or native administration; especially for former students, teachers, clerics, and other members of the Polish intelligentsia.

2. In view of the enormous tasks which have to be performed in the occupied Eastern territories, the dismissed Poles will be used in other fields, just as generally the employment of the Polish population in agriculture and other fields involving the assurance of the food supply and military economy is to be guaranteed.

3. The Polish school system will not be developed and extended beyond four years of primary school. Exceptions in military technical training may be admitted.

4. The foundation of Polish newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets is prohibited. The newspaper "Coniec Codzienny" published in Polish under German supervision is to be distributed exclusively to Poles living in the Wilna district.

5. The Polish language is to be used only in those localities which have an undisputed Polish majority. It must neither be put on the same level nor be preferred to the use of Lithuanian White-Ruthenian, or Ukrainian.

Poles will not be required to learn German or the language of the country, but are to continue to use Polish.

I am not unaware of the fact that the execution of these directives will in many cases be connected with great difficulties. It is, however, a question of an incessantly to-be pursued aim, which must never be lost sight of merely for reasons of convenience. For the political harm of Polish activity usually outweighs the momentary economic advantage.

It is requested that this order of which 100 extra copies are enclosed, will be fully brought to the attention of all agencies under you and that report be made to me on the measures taken for the execution of these directives.

signed Rosenberg certified

Szymaniak

Government Head Inspector

(Regierungsoberinspektor).

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 336

3rd December 1945

I, Walter J. Derenberg, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document EC 336.

Walter J. Derenberg.

H1131 - 0022

344-16

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. EC-4[redacted]
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

VOL. 232-3

copy

Chief Wi.Rue.Amt

Berlin, 20 August 1940

Re: Report summarizing experience with "German Armament Industry in Poland 1939/40"

Distr. to Staff)
Wi)
Rue) with cc for the groups
Ro)
W. Preispr.)

I have ordered Rittmeister V a r a i n to draw up a report regarding our experience with the armament industry of Poland, the structure, organization and achievements.

The following records which are on file with the Wi Rue Amt have been used as the basis

1) The preparations for mobilization

2) The activity of the VO (liaison officer) with the OAK's

3) The activity primarily of the Rue In Oberost

I request the departments and groups to inform Rittmeister Varain by 28.8.1940 of all records in their possession with indication of subject matter (e.g. Survey Report of the VO), the file number (e.g. Vol. 16a) and the department having prepared the record (e.g. Rue. II c). This refers also to material which is already filed away in the record basement. Negative answer requested.

Rittmeister Varain will contact the departments regarding loan of the records for a short time.

If there are no special records concerning only Poland, attention must be called to material relative to this matter contained in other records and is to be loaned upon request in the individual cases.

H1131-0023

H1131-0024

As far as data are required directly from the Rue. In. Oberost they will be requested from this agency in case of need or will be used on the spot in Krakow.

(Signed) THOMAS

cc: Rue.In.Oberost

(Nachrichtlich)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. EC-414

28 November 1945

I, LEO LOEB, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated document EC-414

LEO LOEB

OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 344-16

FROM REPORT BY CAPT. IN DR. VARAIN FOR GENERAL THOMAS ON "GERMAN ARMAMENT-ECONOMY IN POLAND" 1939-40, PART III B, P. 29, 30.

In the first interview which the chief of the Central Division and the liaison officer between the Armament Department Upper East and the Chief Administrative Officer (subsequently called Governor General) had with Minister Frank on October 3, 1939 in Posen, Frank explained the directive, and the economic and political responsibilities which had been conferred upon him by the Führer and according to which he intended to administer Poland. According to these directives, Poland can only be administered by utilising the country through means of ruthless exploitation, deportation of all supplies, raw materials, machines, factory installations, etc., which are important for the German war economy, availability of all workers for work within Germany, reduction of the entire Polish economy to absolute minimum necessary for bare existence of the population, closing of all educational institutions, especially technical schools and colleges in order to prevent the growth of the new Polish intelligentia. 'Poland shall be treated as a colony; the Poles shall be the slaves of the Greater German World Empire.' When the representative of the Armament Office remarked that the Polish armament industry could be a valuable asset to the German armament industry, as had been established on the basis of the existing reports of the liaison officers, the Governor General rejected this argument because of political considerations. However, Minister Frank agreed to support the efforts of the Armament Inspection Upper East to participate in the securing and deportation of all materials, machines, etc. It seems that the reason for Frank's opinion was that the war would be a short one and that it was most important now to make available as soon as possible raw materials, machines and workers to the German industry, which was short in all of these. Most important, however, in Frank's opinion, was the fact that by destroying Polish industry, its subsequent reconstruction after the war would become more difficult, if not impossible, so that Poland would be reduced to its proper position as an agrarian country which would have to depend upon Germany for importation of industrial products.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. EC 344-16

1 December 1945

I, WALTER DERENBERG, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. EC 344-16.

WALTER DERENBERG
Civilian

H1131 - 0025

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 347
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Economic Staff, East
(OKW/WiAmt/Z 1/II Nr. 6250/42 geh.)

6000 copies

SECRET

DIRECTIVES FOR THE OPERATION OF THE ECONOMY IN THE NEWLY-OCCUPIED EASTERN TERRITORIES (Green Folder)

Part II (3rd edition)

Supplementary Material to Part I

Berlin, September, 1942

P. 39 middle of page

PART II

Directives as Well as Fundamental Decrees and Orders of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories Concerning the Eastern Territories Under Civilian Administration

A. Excerpts from the Directives of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories for the Civilian Administration. (Brown Folder, Pt. I, pp. 25-30)

1. General

The principal task of the civilian administration in the occupied Eastern territories is to represent the interest of the Reich. This basic principle is to be given precedence in all measures and considerations. Therefore, the occupied territories, in the future, may be permitted to have a life of their own in a form not as yet to be determined. However, they remain parts of the greater German living space and are always to be governed according to this guiding principle.

The regulations of the Hague Convention on Land Warfare, which concern the administration of a country occupied by a foreign belligerent power, are not applicable, since the USSR is to be considered dissolved, and therefore the Reich has the obligation of exercising all governmental and other sovereign functions in the interests of the country's inhabitants. Therefore, any measures are permitted which the German administration deems necessary and suitable for the execution of this comprehensive task.

.....

P. 170 para 3

High Command of the Army
Gen St d H/Gen Qu
Az. L/498 B (Qu 3/III)
Nr. 1. 36201/41 geh.

19 November, 1941.

Concerning Seizure and Transport of Raw Materials from the Occupied Eastern Territories

The raw material situation makes it imperative to bring into, and utilize for, German war economy, all available

H1131 – 0026

quantities of non-ferrous metals - in particular, copper, zinc and their alloys - and also of textiles, leather, rubber, mineral oil, etc. Satisfactory results of the campaign of collecting scrap, old metals and other used materials can be expected only if forces of the army and of the RAD are made available to the organization for the seizure of scrap and old metals in the occupied territories (Major Schu), appointed by the Reich Marshall of the greater German Reich, representative of the Four-Year Plan. The actual collection must be done by prisoners of war and the civilian population.

.....

para 5 1. In the entire field of operations, collection and utilization of metals must be executed with all available forces. Factories, buildings, etc. must be ruthlessly stripped.

Factories and other enterprises are excepted which are necessary for supplying the army (munitions, armaments and leather factories) and for executing the principal economic tasks (the mineral oil economy, the food economy, as also those industries which constitute the foundation for the mineral oil and the food economy).....

P. 202 para 9 J. Food Supplies for the Civilian Population in the Occupied Eastern Territories
(Special Decree of the Economic Staff, East, dated 4 November, 1941)

The following regulations are decreed for food supplies for the civilian population in the occupied Eastern territories, with the exception of the three former Baltic states. The regulations replace special decree, No. 31 issued by Wi Stab Ost/Fü/La No. 3584/41 of Sept. 4, 1941.

The Reich Commissars for the Ukraine and Ostland will act upon those regulations, the latter only in the old Russian and former Polish territories.

Food Supplies for the Civilian Population

Ruthless looting and destruction by the Bolsheviks have most seriously dislocated economic life and transportation in the occupied Eastern territories. Misery and distress have been the inevitable consequence for the population, especially in the large cities. Responsibility for this rests exclusively with the Soviet rulers who gave the orders for senseless destruction.

P. 203 It is nevertheless the task of the economic agencies in the zone of operations to safeguard the feeding of the population, insofar as this is possible without prejudice to German interests.

No special food supply regulations are required for the rural population, since it will be in a position, in general, to supply itself. The food supply of the urban population must definitely take second place after the requirements of the Wehrmacht and German agencies, and the delivery quotas for the Reich.

H1131-0027

The following maximum ration scales, which can only be applied under the above qualifications, will provide the basis for urban food supplies:

Weekly Maximum Ration Scales (in grams)

a) For consumers not engaged in any significant work:

Meat and meat products	none
Fat	70
Bread	1500
Potatoes	2000

b) For consumers performing useful work:

	Meat and meat products	100
	Fat	100
In area of Army Groups, North & Center	Bread	1500
	Potatoes	4000
In area of Army Group, South	Bread	2000
	Potatoes	2500

c) For consumers permanently engaged on heavy manual work: (Supplements additional to b))

Meat and meat products	100
Fat	50
Bread	500
Potatoes	1000

d) For children under 14 and Jews:

50% of the maxima as under a)

Other products than those listed above may only be allocated to the urban population after other requirements have been satisfied.

It has to be particularly taken into account that:

a) The food and transport situation does not permit a generous treatment of the civilians, and any allocations in excess of the maxima fixed above would result in unbearable disadvantages for food supplies to Germany.
b) Wehrmacht stocks or those ear-marked for Wehrmacht or Reich consumption must on no account be drawn upon for feeding the civilian population.
c) The population itself in many cases still disposes of hoards, since, during the evacuation of the Russian forces, existing food stocks were distributed to, or looted by, the population. Therefore, genuine distres will in general only occur later on.

The following specific rules are laid down in agreement with the OKH (Quartermaster- General):

H1131 - 0028

1) The Commandants or other agencies concerned determine as quickly as possible the number of inhabitants and report it to the local Economic Commands or Agricultural Leaders. A percentage of the population, which will depend on local conditions but is not to exceed 20%, is to be recommended for the highest ration scales as under b) above. Supplements as under c) may only be granted to the staff of enterprises which continue operations for German benefit (e.g. armaments plants).

2) Responsibility for procuring food supplies for the civilian population rests with the Economic Commands (Groups La) and their subordinate local Agricultural Leaders.

3) The Economic Commands (Groups La) determine the weekly ration scales which can be made available after provision has been made for other requirements (Wehrmacht, Reich delivery
P. 204 quotas, etc.), within the maximum scales fixed above. They also determine the percentage of the population which is to qualify for the increased maximum scales according to b). Finally, as soon as the necessary data can be obtained, they will limit supplementary rations as under c) exclusively to those workers of plants operating for German benefit who, according to German domestic regulations, would qualify for heaviest workers' supplements. In determining the weekly rations, the following has to be observed:

For the initial period, the rations are to be kept as low as possible, in order to force the population to use up its own hoarded food supplies and to prevent encroachments upon Wehrmacht requirements, which are difficult to meet in any case because of the transport situation.

Meat and fat are not to be issued at all for the time being. Potatoes, as far as possible, are to be replaced by beets of all kinds, bread by buckwheat and millet. Gradually the rations can then be raised up to the maximum scales fixed above.

4) The quantities of foodstuffs calculated on the basis of the population figures determined as under 3) will then be released for civilian consumption. The distribution of released food to the population will take place exclusively through the native administrative agencies and distributive services.

For a better utilization of the food allocated, essential plants, if at all possible, will institute factory canteen feeding. In other cases too, when circumstances permit, communal feeding will be given preference.

5) Transportation needed for civilian food supplies is to be taken from local resources. Motor vehicles of the Economic Commands, local Agricultural Leaders or military vehicles may not be used for this purpose.

6) The population is to be instructed by suitable propaganda media (wall posters, etc) that the blame for the food supply difficulties is to be found entirely in the destruction and dissipation of food stocks and equipment by their own compatriots.

7) Exceptional provisions for the feeding of Russian workers and employees are contained in the decree OKH/Gen St d.H/GenQu Az.1/833/41 IVa (IV, 1) of Aug. 23, 1941; and for the feeding of Soviet prisoners of war in the decree OKH/Gen St d.H/GenQu/ IVa (III, 2) Az. 960 Nr. I/23 738/41 geh. of Oct. 21, 1941.

H1131 - 0029

The additional food requirements under these regulations are to be balanced by a corresponding reduction in the general rations within the areas of the Economic Commands.

(signed) DR. MUSSET

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 347

30 November 1945.

I, SIDNEY B. JACOBY, civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of extracts from document EC 347.

Sidney B. Jacoby

SIDNEY B. JACOBY

H1131 - 0030

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC-410
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Volume 37a
(in pencil)

Appendix 10
(in red ink)

Doc. book Goering.

Copy

Berlin W 8 October 19, 1939
Leipzigerstreet 3

Polish.

Ministerpresident General
Field Marshal COERING
Deputy for the Four Year Plan,
President
of the Council of Ministers for the defense of the Reich
Lt. M. Dev. 9547

To
the Reich Ministers,
the offices (Geschaeftsgruppen) and plenipotentiaries (on bottom of page 1)
of the Four Year Plan

In the meeting of October 13th, I have given detailed instructions for the economical administration of the occupied territories. I will repeat them here in short:

1. The task for the economic treatment of the various administrative regions is different depending on whether a country is involved which will be incorporated politically into the German Reich or whether we deal with the Government General which, in all probability, will not be made a part of Germany.

In the first mentioned territories the reconstruction and expansion of the economy, the safeguarding of all their productive facilities and supplies must be aimedat, as well as a complete incorporation into the Greater German economic system at the earliest possible time. On the other hand, there must be removed from the territories of the Government General all raw materials, scrap materials, machines etc. which are of use for the German war economy. Enterprises which are not absolutely necessary for the meager maintenance of the naked existence of the population must be transferred to Germany, unless such transfer would require an unreasonably long period of time and would make it more practical to exploit those enterprises by giving them German orders to be executed at their present location (compare also appendix 2 of the decree by the supreme command of the army of October 9, 1939, number 1927/39 secret).

2. Inspite of the different political treatment, the fact, that all territories have up to now belonged to a uniform economic expanse with many mutual obligations, requires a uniform economic direction center for the time being and this can be exercised from Berlin only, the way things stand now.

3. I have reserved this uniform direction for myself already in my decree of September 28, 1939 (St. M. Dev. 8924/39). Also under the new order of these matters, I reserve for myself to a large extent no only the issuing of general directives, but also of individual orders in the economic field.

4. In order to make the territories - especially also those to be added to the Reich - serve in the best way the aim pursued by the Fuehrer, the property of real estate, plants, mobile objects and claims, which is to be taken over by the Reich from Polish hands, must receive uniform custody and administration.

For this purpose, I have formed a Main Trustee Office East (Hauptreuhandstelle Ost) which is under my personal jurisdiction and which has to fulfill the following tasks:

a) The seizure of the property of the Polish state within the territories occupied by German troops and provisions for its lawful administration;

corresponding measures are in force for private property in Polish and Jewish hands;
b) The regulation of the money and credit system according to more detailed instructions by the Reich Ministry for Economics;
c) the ordering of all economic measures which are necessary for the transfer of the economic administration to the individual administrative districts, and the execution of the necessary settlements of claims and accounts;
d) the preparation of a settlement with the foreign creditors which might possibly become necessary.
e) The Main Trustee Office East (Haupttrenhandstelle Ost) which has its seat both in Berlin and at the Reich Minister Frank will set up trustee offices in the individual administrative districts; these offices will be under the direct jurisdiction of the Main Trustee Office East. The trustee offices have to keep the administrative chief of its administrative district at all times informed about their activities.
f) Onlythe Main Trustee Office East (Haupttrenhandstelle Ost) can, in agreement with the corresponding administrative chiefs, respectively with the Governor General (Supreme Administrative Chief), order confiscations. Confiscations carried out up to now by local offices are valid only if they are confirmed by the Main Trustee Office East (Haupttrenhandstelle Ost). If the confirmation has not been issued up to February 1st, 1940, the confiscation looses its validity.

The Main Trustee Office can appoint commissary administrators for the administration of enterprises and property of all kind. Inasmuch as such administrators have already been appointed by other offices, the Main Trustee Office can recall them and assign other administrators. The administrators need the exoneration of the Main Trustee Office East.

The Main Trustee Office East may transfer its powers to the local trustee office.

Military requisitions and the use of real estate, furniture etc. for the direct purposes of the civil administration will not be affected.

g) The Main Trustee Office East may issue administrative regulations for the execution of its task. General orders have to be published in the official gazettes of the administrative districts, in order to become valid.
h) I have charged the mayor WINKLER, retired, with the setting up and tmeporary direction of the Main Trustee Office East.

5. As I have already outlined in the meeting of October 13th, I expect the leaders of the administrative districts to give the fullest support to the measures carried out by the Main Trustee Office and the trustee offices. The smoother this support will be rendered, the faster the Main Trustee Office East will be in a position to finish its activity in the individual administrative districts. Every wild confiscation and every enrichment of individuals will be prosecuted on the basis of the general penal and martial laws; the main issue is that the dispossessed Polish property which as been confiscated will be used in the interest of the Reich, that means in everybody's interest, but not for the benefit of some individuals.

signed GOERING

To

a) Reich Minister Frank
b) Gauleiter Forster
c) Supreme President and Gauleiter Koch
d) Supreme President and Gauleiter Wagner, Breslau
e) President of the Senate, Greiser, Posen

I send you this copy for your acknowledgement and further action.

signed GOERING

Verified:
STRANDMANN
Administrative Secretary

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. EC-410

30 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. EC-410.

WALTER R. SELIGSON,
1st. Lt.,
O-1558904

H1131 - 0033

H1131 - 0034

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.EC 411
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy of an order by Hess, Deputy Fuehrer, of November 20, 1939, which reads as follows:

"I hear from Party Members who came from the Government General that various agencies, as, for instance, the Military Economic Staff, the Reich Ministry for Labor, etc., intend to reconstruct certain industrial enterprises in Warsaw. However, in accordance with a decision by Minister Dr. Frank, as approved by the Fuehrer, Warsaw shall not be rebuilt nor is it the intention of the Fuehrer to rebuild or reconstruct any industry in the Government General."

WALTER F. DERENBERG.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.EC 411

I, WALTER J. DERENBERG, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. Ec 411.

Walter J. Derenberg.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 453
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

21.9.43
Vienna Place 5

Reichleader SS Heinrich Himmler

Berlin

Dear Reichleader:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of the 14th of this month with which you made me very happy. At the same time I am enclosing a list with the total amount of funds made available to you by your circle of friends and totaling Rmk 1.000.000. We are very glad indeed to render some assistance to you in your special tasks and to be able to provide some small relief for you in your still further extended sphere of duties.

Wishing you, dear Reichsleader, the best of luck I remain in old loyalty and esteem

Heil Hitler

Yours very truly

[illegible]
SS Brigadeleader

H1131 - 0035

Contributions to special account "S" in the year 1943.

by	Herrn Dr.R. Bingel of/Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G.	100.000.--
"	Herrn Dr. Buetefisch & Herrn Geh.Rat Schmitz of/J.G. Farbenindustrie A.G.	100.000.--
"	Herrn Dr.Friedr. Flick of/Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke G.m.b.H.	100.000.--
"	Herrn Ritter von Halt of/Deutsche Bank, Berlin	75.000.--
"	Herrn Ewald Hecker of/Ilseder Huette	25.000.--
"	Herrn Staatsrat Helfferich of/Deutsch Amerikanische Petroleum-Ges.	10.000.--
"	Herrn Staatsrat Lindemann of/Deutsch Amerikanische Petroleum Ges.	10.000.--
	and myself	4.000.--
"	Herrn Dr. Kaselowsky of/Fa.Dr.August Oetker, Bielefeld,	40.000.--
"	Herrn Dr.Alfred Olscher of/Reichs Kredit-Gesellschaft A.G.	30.000.--
"	Herrn Prof.Dr. Meyer & Herrn Dr.Rashhe of/Dresdner Bank, Berlin,	50.000.--
"	Herrn Staatsrat Reinhart of/Commerz & Privatbank A.G. Berlin	50.000.--
"	Herrn Gen.Dir.Roehnert of/Rheinmetall Borsig A.G.	50.000.--
"	Hermann Goering Werke	30.000.--
"	Herrn Dr. Voss of/Hermann Goering Werke	30.000.--
"	Herrn Gen.Dir. Roesterg of/Wintershall Akt.Ges.	100.000.--
"	Herrn Fregattenkapitaen Otto Steinbrinck of/Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G.	100.000.--
"	Herrn Kurt Frhr.v. Schroeder	
	of/Braunkohle/Benzin A.G.	100.000.--
	of/Felten & Guilleaume Carlwerk A.G.	25.000.--
	of/Mix & Genest A.G.	5.000.--
	of/C.Lorenz A.G.	20.000.--
	of/Gewerkschaft Preussen	30.000.--
	interest and myself	16.000.--
		RM 1.100.000.--

****

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 453

1 December 1945.

I, LEO LOEB, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document EC 453.

LEO LOEB.

H1131-0036

H1131 - 0037

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 454
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

27 August 1943

Wiener Platz 5.

Reichsfuehrer-SS Heinrich H i m m l e r ,

B e r l i n.

My very honorable Reichsfuehrer,

With great joy I learn of your appointment as Reichsminister of the Interior and take the liberty to extend my heartiest congratulations to you on assuming your new post.

A strong hand is now very necessary in the operation of this Department and it is universally welcomed but especially by your friends that it was you who were chosen for this by the Fuehrer. Please be assured that we will always do everything in our power at all times to assist you in every possible way.

I am pleased to inform you at this opportunity that your circle of friends has again placed at your disposal this year a sum slightly in excess of RM 1 million for "special purposes". An exact list showing the name of the contributors will be sent to you shortly.

Again all my best wishes - as well as those of my family - I remain yours, in old loyalty and esteem.

Heil Hitler!

Yours truly,

signed [illegible]

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT EC 454

1 December 1945

I, WALTER DERENBERG, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document EC 454.

WALTER DERENBERG

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 472
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reich Marshall of the
Greater German Reich

2000 copies

For Official Use Only

Directives
for the Operation of the Economy in
the Newly-Occupied Eastern Territories

(Green Folder)

Part I (2nd edition)
Functions and Organization
of the Economy

Berlin, July 1941.

P. 5
para 7

THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

A. In General

For the uniform direction of the economic administration in the area of operations and in the areas of the future political administration, the Reich Marshall has created the

"Economic Executive Staff, East"

which is responsible directly to him and which, in the absence of the Reich Marshall, is directed by State Secretary Körner. The Chief of the "Wehrwirtschafts- und Rüstungsamts", General of the Infantry Thomas, in his capacity as a member of the Economic Executive Staff, East, acts as a representative of the military interests during the preparation and execution of the military operations.

The orders of the Reich Marshall cover all economic fields, including nutrition and agriculture. They are to be executed by the subordinate economic offices (infra under B).

The orders of the "Economic Executive Staff, East" are transmitted for execution by the Chief Wi Rü Amt to the

"Economic Staff, East"

which is proceeding into the occupied territory and which, during operations, is located in the immediate vicinity of the OKH/Gen Qu (High Command of the Army; Headquarters).

P. 6

B. Economic Organization in the Area of Operations

.....

para 10

IV. The particulars of the organization of the economic offices.

1. Economic Staff, East

The Economic Staff, East, as the advance command office of the Economic Executive Staff, East, is located in the immediate vicinity of the OKH/Gen Qu (High Command of the Army; Headquarters). It has the
P. 7 function of representing, at the OKH/Gen Qu, the commands directed to it

H1131 - 0038

by the Reich Marshall via the Economic Executive Staff, East and the Chief Wi Rü Amt; and it has the function of securing their execution through the channels stated supra under B III.

The Economic Staff, East is sub-divided into:

Chief of the Economic Staff, together with the group of leaders (function: questions of leadership; in addition, assignment of work).

Group La (functions: nutrition and agriculture, the economy of all agricultural products, provision of supplies for the army, in co-operation with the army groups concerned).

Group W (functions: industrial economy, including raw materials and public utilities, forestry, finance and banking, enemy property, trade and commodity transactions. The special staff of the Plenipotentiary for Motor Transportation is a member of Group W.

Group M. (functions: needs of the army, military economy, transportation of economic goods).

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT EC

10 December 1945.

I, SIDNEY B. JACOBY, civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of extracts from document EC

SIDNEY B. JACOBY

H1131 - 0039

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-70
OFFICE OF U,S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Speech by Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler
at Bad Schachen, 14th.October 1943.

THE QUESTION OF SECURITY.

Page 23.

I consider that in dealing with members of a foreign country, especially some Slav nationality, we must not start from German points of view and we must not endow these people with decent German thoughts and logical conclusions of which they are not capable, but we must take them as they really are.
Obviously in such a mixture of peoples there will always be some racially good types. Therefore I think that it is our duty to take their children with us, to remove them from their environment, if necessary by robbing or stealing them.....Either we win over any good blood that we can use for ourselves and give it a place in our people or.....we destroy this blood.

Page 30.

For us the end of this war will mean an open road to the East, the creation of the Germanic Reich in this way or that ... the fetching home of 30 million human being of our blood, so that still during our lifetime we shall be a people of 120 million Germanic souls. That means that we shall be the sole decisive power in Europe. That means that we shall then be able to tackle the peace, during which we shall be willing for the first twenty years to re-build and spread out our villages and towns, and that we shall push the borders of our German race 500 Kilometres further out to the East.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L -70

24. November 1945

I, EVE GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.N.S.,37371, hereby that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L - 70.

EVE GLAZIER

P/O, W.R.N.S.
37371

H1131 - 0040

H1131 – 0041

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-221
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Fuehrer's Headquarters, 16.7.1941
Bc/Fu

Top SECRET
(Pencil note) 17.VII 41

M e m o r a n d u m for the record.

By order of the Fuehrer he held today at 15 hours in his quarters a conference attended by Reichsleiter Rosenberg, Reich Minister Lammers, Field Marshal Keitel, the Reich Marshal and myself. The conference began at 15 hours and, including a break for coffee, lasted until about 20 hours.

By way of introduction the Fuehrer pointed out, he desired first of all to make some fundemental statements. Several measures had to be taken without delay; this was confirmed, among other events, by an assertion made in an impudent Vichy newspaper that the war against the Soviet Union was a war waged by Europe, and that, therefore, it had to be conducted for the benefit of Europe as a whole. Obviously the Vichy paper meant to say by these hints that it ought not to be the Germans alone who benefitted from this war, but that all European states ought to profit by it.

Now it was essential that we did not publicise our aims before the world; also there was no need for that, but the main thing was that we ourselves knew what we wanted. By no means should we render our rask more difficult by making superfluous declarations. Such declarations were superfluous because we could do everything wherever we had the power, and what was beyond our power we would not be able to do anyway.

(Original Page 2)

What we told the world about the motives for our measures ought to be conditioned, therefore, by tactical reasons. We ought to act here in exactly the same way as we did in the bases of Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. In these cases too we did not publish our aims, and it was only sensible to continue in the same way.

Therefore we shall emphasize again that we were forced to occupy, administer, and secure a certain area; it was in the interest of the inhabitants that we provided order, food, traffic etc., hence our measures. Nobody shall be able to recognize that it initiates a final settlement. This need not prevent our taking all necessary measures - shooting, desettling, etc. - and we shall take them.

But we do not want to make any people into enemies prematurely and unnecessarily. Therefore we shall act as though we wanted to exercise a mandate only. At the same time we must know clearly that we shall never leave those countries.
Our conduct therefore ought to be:

1.) To do nothing which might obstruct the final settlement, but to prepare for it only in secret;

2.) To emphasize that we are liberators.

In particular:

The Crimea has to be evacuated by all foreigners and to be settled by Germans only.
In the same way the former Austrian part of Galicia will become Reich territory.

H1131-0042

Our present relations with Roumania are good, but nobody knows what they will be at any future time. This we have to consider, and we have to draw our frontiers accordingly. One ought not to be dependent on the good will of other people; we have to plan our relations with Roumania in accordance with this principle.

Original page 3

On principle we have now to face the task of cutting up the giant cake according to our needs, in order to be able:

first, to dominate it,
second, to administer it, and
third, to exploit it.

The Russians have now ordered partisan warfare behind our front. This partisan war again has some advantage for us; it enables us to eradicate everyone who opposes us.

Principles:

Never again must it be possible to create a military power west of the Urals, even if we have to wage war for a hundred years in order to attain this goal. Every successor of the Fuehrer should know : security for the Reich exists only if there are no foreign military forces west of the Urals; it is Germany who undertakes the protection of this area against all possible dangers. Our iron principle is and has to remain:
We must never permit anybody but the Germans to carry arms!

This is especially important; even when it seems easier at first to enlist the armed support of foreign subjugated nations, it is wrong to do so. In the end this will prove to be to our disadvantage unconditionally and unavoidably. Only the German may carry arms, not the Slav, not the Czech, not the Cossack nor the Ukrainian!

On no account should we apply a wavering policy such as was done in Alsace before 1918. What distinguishes the Englishman is that he pursues constantly one line and one aim. In this respect surely we have to learn from the Englishman. Therefore we ought never to base our actions on single contemporary personalities: here again the conduct of the British in India towards the Indian princes etc. ought to be an example: it is always the soldier who has to consolidate the regime.

Original page 4

We have to create a Garden of Eden in the newly occupied eastern territories; they are vitally important to us; as compared with them colonies play only an entirely subordinate part.

Even if we divide up certain areas at once, we shall always proceed in the role of protectors of the Right and of the people. The terms which are necessary at this time should be selected in accordance with this principle: we shall not speak of new Reich territory only, but of the task which became necessary because of the war.

In particular:

In the Baltic territory the country up to the Duna now will have to be administered in agreement with Field Marshal Keitel. Reichsleiter Rosenberg emphasizes that in his opinion a different treatment of the population is desirable in every district ("Kommissariat"). In the Ukraine we should start with a cultural administration, there we ought to awake the historical consciousness of the Ukrainians, establish a university at Kiev, and the like.

H1131-0043

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-221
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

The Reich Marshal makes the counterstatement that we had to think first of securing our food situation, everything else could come later.
(Incidental question: Is there still anything like an educated class in the Ukraine, or are upper class Ukrainians rather to be found only as emigrants outside present day Russia?)

Rosenberg continues, there were certain independent movements in the Ukraine which deserved furtherance.

Original page 5

The Reich Marshal asks the Fuehrer to indicate what areas had been promised to other states.

The Fuehrer replies, Antonescu desired Bessarabia and Odessa with a strip (of land) leading west-northwest from Odessa.

Upon objections made by the Reich Marshal and Rosenberg, the Fuehrer replies that the new frontiers desired by Antonescu contained little outside the old Roumanian frontiers.

The Fuehrer states furthermore that nothing definite had been promised to the Hungarians, Turks and Slovaks.

Then the Fuehrer submits for consideration whether the former Austrian part of Galicia ought to be added at once to the government; upon objections having been voiced the Fuehrer decides that this part shall not be added to the government but should only be subordinated likewise to Reichminister Frank (Lwow).

The Reich Marshal thinks it was right to incorporate into East Prussia several parts of the Baltic country, e.g. the Forest of Bialystok.

The Fuehrer emphasizes that the entire Baltic country will have to be incorporated into Germany.

At the same time the Crimea, including a considerable hinterland (situated north of the Crimea) should become Reich territory; the hinterland should be as large as possible.

Rosenberg objects to this because of the Ukrainians living there.
(Incidental question: It occurred to me several times that Rosenberg has a soft spot for the Ukrainians; thus he desires to aggrandize the former Ukraine to a considerable extent.)

The Fuehrer emphasizes furthermore that the Volga Colony too will have to become Reich territory, also the district around Baku; the latter will have to become a German concession (Military colony).

Original page 6

The Finns wanted East Carelia, but the Kola Peninsula will be taken by Germany because of the large nickel mines there.

The annexation of Finland as a federated state should be prepared with caution. The area around Leningrad is wanted by the Finns; the Fuehrer will raze Leningrad to the ground and then hand it over to the Finns.

H1131-0044

There ensues a rather long discussion as to the qualifications of Gau Leader (Gauleiter) L o h s e, who has been proposed by Rosenberg as Governor of the Baltic Country. Rosenberg reiterates that having approached Lohse already he would be in a difficult situation in case Lohse were not appointed; for the western part of the Baltic Country K u b e was to be appointed, but subordinated to Lohse; for the Ukraine Rosenberg proposes S a u c k e l.

The Reich Marshal, however, emphasized the most important points of view on which we ought to base these appointments:
Securing of food supplies, and as far as necessary, of trade; securing of communications, etc.
The Reich Marshal emphasizes, either Koch should be appointed for the Baltic country because he knew this country very well, or Koch should receive the Ukraine because Koch was the person with the greatest initiative and with the best education.

The Fuehrer asked whether K u b e could not be appointed as commissioner for the district of Moscow; Rosenberg and the Reich Marshal both think that Kube was too old for this position .

Upon further representations Rosenberg replied he was afraid that Koch might soon refuse to obey his (Rosenberg's) instructions; by the way, Koch had predicted such conduct on his part.

Original page 7

The Reich Marshal replied it was indeed not desirable that Rosenberg guide every step of the appointees, rather these people had the duty of working quite independently.

For the Caucasus area Rosenberg proposed his Chief of Staff S c h i c k e d a n z; he reiterated that Schickedanz certainly would fulfil his task very well, a statement which is doubted by the Reich Marshal.

Rosenberg then stated Lutze had proposed to him to appoint several SA Leaders, namely S c h e p p m a n n for Kiev, - M a n t h e y - Dr. B e n n e c k e -, L i t z m a n n for Estonia, and Burgomaster Dr. D r e x l e r for Latvia. The Fuehrer has no objections to the use of SA Leaders.

Rosenberg then states he had received a letter from Ribbentrop who desired the participation of the Foreign Office; but he (Rosenberg) asked the Fuehrer to determine that the internal formation of the newly acquired areas was no concern of the Foreign Office. The Fuehrer agrees with this conception. Until further notice it will be sufficient for the Foreign Office to appoint a liaison officer to Reichsleiter Rosenberg.

The Fuehrer emphasizes that the Ukraine would undoubtedly be the most important district for the next three years. Therefore it would be best to appoint K o c h there; if S a u c k e l were to be used, then it would be better to appoint him for the Baltic country.

Original page 8

Rosenberg continues, he intended to appoint S c h n e e r, S e l z n e r and M a n d e r b a c h as Commissioners for the Moscow area. The Fuehrer desires that Holz be used too, and that the former Gauleiter F r a u e n f e l d should be placed in charge of administering the Crimea

H1131 - 0045

Rosenberg states he intended to use also Captain von Petersdorff, owing to his special merits; general consternation, general rejection. The Fuehrer and the Reich Marshal both emphasize there was no doubt that von Petersdorf was insane.

Rosenberg states furthermore that the appointment of the Burgomaster of Stuttgart, S t r o e l i n has been proposed to him. There were no objections.

Since K u b e is considered too old for the Moscow District by both the Reich Marshal and Rosenberg, K a s c h e is to take over this district.

(Memo for Party Comrade Klopfer:
Please ask Dr. Meyer <u>at once</u> for the files concerning the plans for the future organization and the intended appointments.)

The Reich Marshal emphasizes he intended to appoint Gauleiter T e r b o v e n for the exploitation of the Kola Peninsula; the Fuehrer agrees.

The Fuehrer emphasizes that L o h s e , provided he thinks himself equal to this task, should take over the Baltic country K a s c h e Moskow, K o c h the Ukriane, F r a u e n f e l d the Crimea, T e r b o v e n Kola, and S c h i c k e d a n z the Caucasus.

<u>Original page 9</u>

Reichsleiter Rosenberg then broached the question of securing the administration of the Eastern areas.

The Fuehrer tells the Reich Marshal and the Field Marshal he had always urged that Police Regiments should be provided with armored cars; this has proved to be quite necessary for police operations within the newly occupied eastern territories, because a Police Regiment equipped with the appropriate number of armored cars of course could perform many services. Otherwise though, the Fuehrer pointed out the protection was very slight. However, the Reich Marshal was going to transfer all his training fields to the new territories, and if necessary even Junkers 52 could throw bombs in case of riots. Naturally this giant area would have to be pacified as quickly as possible; the best solution was to shoot anybody who looked sideways.

Field Marshal Keitel emphasizes the inhabitants themselves ought to be made responsible for their things because it was of course impossible to put a sentry in front of every shed or railway station. The inhabitants had to understand that anybody who did not perform their duties properly would be shot, and that they would be held responsible for each offense.

Upon a question of Reichsleiter Rosenberg the Fuehrer replied newspapers also - e. g. for the Ukraine would have to be reestablished, in order to obtain means of influencing the inhabitants.

<u>After the interval</u> the Fuehrer emphasized we had to understand that the Europe of today was nothing but a geographical term; in reality Asia extended up to our previous frontiers.

Original page 10

Reichsleiter Rosenberg then described the organizational arrangement he intended to establish; he did not intend to appoint a Permanent Deputy of the Reich Commissioner ahead of time, but always the most efficient of the General Commissioners would be called upon to deputize for the Reich Commissioner.

Rosenberg will set up four departments in the office of the Reich Commissioner: first for the general administration,
second for politics,
third for economics,
fourth for engineering and architecture.

(Incidental remark: The Fuehrer emphasizes that activities on the part of the churches are out of the question. Papen had sent him through the Foreign Office a long memorandum in which it was asserted now was the right moment to reintroduce the churches; but this was completely out of the question.)

The Reich Marshal will detail to the Rosenberg Office Assistant Secretaries (Ministerialdirektoren) S c h l o t t e r e r and R i e c k e .

Reichsleiter Rosenberg applies for appropriate premises to house his administration; he applies for the premises of the Commercial Mission of the Soviet Union in Lietzenberger Street; the Foreign Office, though, were of the opinion that these premises were extraterritorial. The Fuehrer replies that this was nonsense; Reich Minister Lammers was charged to inform the Foreign Office they were to hand over these premises to Rosenberg at once and without any negotiations.

Rosenberg then proposes to detail a liaison officer to the Fuehrer; his adjutant K o e p p e n was to be appointed; the Fuehrer agrees and adds that Koeppen would become the opposite number to Hewel.

Original page "10" (should be "11")

Reich Minister Dr. Lammers reads the drafts prepared by him (see enclosure).

A longer discussion takes place concerning the jurisdiction of Reich SS Fuehrer; obviously at the same time the participants have in mind the jurisdiction of the Reich Marshal.

The Fuehrer, the Reich Marshal and others reiterate that Himmler was to have no greater jurisdiction than he had in Germany proper; but this (much) was absolutely necessary.

The Fuehrer repeats emphatically this quarrel would soon subside in practice; he recalls the excellent collaboration between Army and Air Force at the front.

In conclusion it is decided to call the Baltic country "Ostland".

Enclosures

H1131 - 0047

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO L-221

23 November 1945

I, WALTER ROTHSCHILD, 1st Lieutenant, ASN-0886354, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L-221.

WALTER ROTHSCHILD
1st Lt. ASN
0886354

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 294 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1131 - 0048

Copy

TOP SECRET

Handwritten:
II 1 1161/44 g

Memorandum

In the East, Germany is carrying on a threefold war: a war for the destruction of Bolshevism, a war for the destruction of the greater Russian Empire, and finally a war for the acquisition of colonial territory for colonising purposes and economic exploitation.

This threefold mission of the Eastern campaign has brought about the enormous resistance of the Eastern peoples. Were the war being conducted only for the smashing of Bolshevism, then it would have been decided long ago in our favor, for, as all experiences of this war have confirmed, Bolshevism is hated to the utmost by the Eastern peoples, above all by the great mass pf peasants. Also the dissolution of the greater Russian Empire into its national components would not have provoked the resistance which we meet now. As the numerous prisoner interrogations and other experiences show the shrewd Russians have a complete understanding that this war will end in territorial losses for them and the non-Russian peoples will break out from the confinement within which Russia has forced them. The reduction of the power of resistance of the Red Army is the major portion of the third goal of our campaign. With the inherent instinct of the Eastern peoples the primitive man soon found out also that for Germany the slogan: "Liberation from Bolshevism" was only a pretext to enslave the Eastern peoples according to her own methods. In order that there exist no doubt at all on the German war aim, however, German publicity refers openly to this intention in increasing measures. The conquered territory is claimed publicly not only for Germany as a colonisation area, but even for Germany's embittered enemies, the Dutch, Norwegians, and others. The economic exploitation is proclaimed verbally and in print, and carried out with almost elimination of the demands of the indigenous population, even with the greatest lack of consideration.

The populace has more of an understanding of the measures and duties necessitated by war than the conquered peoples of the West. But the abo laborer and peasant, who were educated to the highest degree of self-consciousness by Bolshevism, soon perceived that Germany did not regard them as partners of equal rights, but considered them only as the objective of her political and economic aims. That disillusioned them unspeakably, all the more since they had placed colossal hopes on Germany.

The main department for politics of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern territories claims that it has been quite aware of this situation from the beginning. It was soon apparent that the war could not be decided in a short time by arms alone, because of the vast areas and the enemy's unexhaustible reserves of manpower and material, but that as in all great wars of recent times a spiritual disintegration would have to come and the war would have to be changed at the final conclusion to a civil war, all the more since the German Wehrmacht does not intend to occupy completely the territory of the Soviet Union. The Russian collapse of 1917 and the German breakdown of 1918 were actually not brought about by weapons alone, but primarily by political disintegration. What Lenin achieved in Russia, the 14 points of Wilson and the undermining effect of Marxism accomplished in Germany. In the Soviet Union we found on our arrival a population weary of Bolshevism, which waited longingly for new slogans, holding out the prospect of a better future to them. It was Germany's duty to find such slogans, but they remained unuttered. The population greeted us with joy as liberators, and placed themselves at our disposal willingly and freely with body and life. Wherever Ukrainians, Russians, White Ruthenians and members of the Baltic peoples were enlisted in the German Wehrmacht or in the police they have proved themselves and fought excellently almost without exception. The Main Department for Politics tried every means of keeping this vast capital that had fallen into our lap, and of utilizing it for our purposes. To this purpose it was necessary that National

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Socialism separate itself from Bolshevism with a sharp line of distinction and open to the populace prospects of a new better life. All measures which the Main Department for Politics suggested were directed toward this one goal of preserving this capital. They have been many times attacked as the expression of a weak sentimental humanitarian attitude, of a form of German sentimentalism, and they were in reality only the expression of completely coarse material politics. For nothing else was contemplated than to preserve the mass millions of the Eastern area in the adjustment to us which was encountered with, in order to draw from it the greatest possible use for Germa both militaristically, politically and economically. Should this political policy succeed, the greatest reactions on the enemy troops were to be expecte For years the masses of the S.U. (Soviet Union) were stirred up against the surrounding world by the most efficient propaganda machine that has ever existed. Until 1939 National Socialism had been the target of the most spiteful attacks. Day after day it was hammered intothe laborers and peasants that the active masses in Germany were a sacrifice to the most terrible exploitation. With extreme tension workers and peasants looked forward to the German administration. To be sure they had not completely trusted the Bolshevist propaganda, but in spite of that they met the new masters with a certain feeling of doubt.

As we all know, the peoples of the S.U. (Soviet Union) have gone through the hardest times. Consequently, they are of a simplicity inconceivable to us, even in the political sphere. A form of government which was not inten only on plundering and exploitation and which put aside the Bolshevist methods would have kindled the greatest enthusiasm and put at our disposal a mass of millions. And the enthusiasm in the occupied Eastern territories would have had its reaction on the force of resistance of the Red Army. It would have been easily attainable to have the Red Army man say to himself: "I fight for a system that is throughout worse than that which awaits me in the case of a defeat. I will be better off in every respect among the Germans than I have been until now". If the Red Army man had become convinced of his general well-being, the war would have been at an end very soon.

Knowing this the Main Department for Politics believed it to be its primar duty to assist our combat troops with all their power by a propaganda campaign aimed at crippling the power of resistance of the Red Army and to shorten the war in this way. For the attainment of this goal there are, among the measures proposed, two of the utmost importance: The Agrarian Law and Religious Freedon, which is essentially distinct from that of the Bolshevists.

Considering the exceptionally great significance which approaches the Agrarian question in the Soviet Union, the Main Department for Politics was demanding even before the beginning of the Eastern campaign, that the Kolchos be dissolved and an individual Agrarian economy be introduced again. This proposal was turned down by the Four Year Plan with the remark that organic changes were not to be considered during the war. Not until August of 1 st year was an increase of the farmland successfully put through.

Before the realization could be carried out, however, the Four Year Plan had recognized that the impetuous pressure of the whole peasant population for the dissolution of the collective would have to be reckoned with in some way in the interest of production itself. The proposal of the Main Department for Politics for the dissolution of the collective found its defeat in the new Agrarian decree. A few months had been sufficient to make clear, not only to all Wehrmacht units down to the youngest lieutenant in the line farthese forward, but also to the units in the home country and the civil administration in the occupied Eastern territories, the need of reform in the Kolchos constitution. The only exceptions in this knowledge were the two Reich Commissars, whose disagreement unfortunately caused a delay of several weeks. The new Agrarian Decree came out shortly before the spring planting and was greatly played up in the territories by the Press and Propaganda Dept. of Main Department I. Its direct success was a hitherto inconceivable piece of work of the populace in the spring planting, which was able to be carried out in spite of unfavorable preliminary conditions. In spite of this no lasting effect on the enemy has appeared so far. Naturally, the enemy propaganda countered out Agrarian Decree with every means. Their main argument was that in this it was only a matter of a promise which had as its

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purpose a momentary tactical successes, that moreover Germany intended to make use of the land later for her own purposes. This argument found support in the very slow execution of the Agrarian Decree, which is to be attributed in part to objective reasons (lack of surveyors, land registration, surveying instruments and so forth).

It has been foreseen that in 1942 in the Ukraine 20% of the general economy was to be changed to agriculture cooperatives. The increasing of the farmland, which forms the main criterion of the general economy and are carried through everywhere immediately, has still not been achieved to the extent of 10% of the general economy, although it was decreed, as has been mentioned, in August 1941. The transformation to agricultural cooperatives has generally begun only a short time ago, and according to the directives of the farmer's leader KOERNER is not to reach more than 10% by the end of August of this year. In this state of affairs it is understandable that great sections of the Ukrainian peasantry are under the control of enemy propaganda and have lost belief in the earnestness of our intentions.

The religious freedom was likewise to call forth a great propaganda effect. After months-long negotiations, it was eventually decided not to announce the freedom of religion ceremoniously, but to let it come into existence as quietly asppossible. The propaganda effect consequently slipped from the picture.

When the Main Department for Politics noticed the hesitation of decision in the church question, it searched for a substitute in another means of propaganda, in the question of returning property rights of the individual. In this the whole world could be clearly shown that National Socialism contrasts distinctly with the Bolshevist expropriation measures and a new property law would be ushered in. The first display of this slogan for propaganda use would have been the immediate raising of the expropriation measures in the Baltic states, which Bolshevism had not yet controlled for a year, and consequently it would have been possible to resume the former property situation without further ado. To the unbounded astonishment of the populace, however, the German administration marched forward to play the role of receiver of the goods stolen by the Bolshevists. The necessity for the restoration of private ownership for the psychological treatment of the popula was referred to by all the General Commissioners in the Baltic states; this population, as everybody knows, ought to be won for German patriotism. Even after the Four Year Plan gave up its old ideas in recognition that a further protraction of the restoration of private ownership would damage even the German economic interests. The fundamental profession of the re-installation of the pre-Bolshevist property law did not follow, though it was against every political judgment and based only on the unfounded opposition of the Reichs Commissar.

Again a real weapon for the disintegration of the enemy front had been twisted out of our hand, a weapon whose effect may not be undervalued. For the unrecompensed expropriation of private property by the Bolshevists had aroused at the time not only the terror of Russian bourgeois circles including the more prosperous peasants, but also of the entire civilized world. The world, including the laborers and peasants in the Soviet Union who were disillusioned by Bolshevism, awaited now a clear policy in this question on the part of Germany. This silence on the part of Germany obviously made itself of use to the enemy propaganda, which could reliable persuade the Soviet masses that Germany plans no restoration of individual ownership.

The Main Department for Politics furthermore hasalways emphasized that the Eastern peoples must be told something concrete about their future. The Department refers to the fact that in case we should not oppose the propaganda of Stalin, the peoples would have to succumb to this propaganda, that is to say, they would believe in their own enslavement by Germany. The Main Department for politics has accordingly often directed the attention of Wehrmacht units to the expediency of having the Slavic Eastern peoples receive calming assurances regarding their future from the authoritative German quarters. As the best means, the establishment of a sort of counter-regime to Stalin with a captured Red general was indicated; of, if the word government should be avoided, then just a rebellious general somewhat after the model of de Gaulle, who should become the point of crystallization

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for all the Red soldiers who are dissatisfied with Stalin. The correctness of this conception has been confirmed in the time following its inception by countless statements of prisoners of war, who have all stated independently that the silence of Germany regarding the future of Russia allows the worst to be feared. Many would like to desert, but they did not know to whom they should go. Under the banner of a recognized counter-revolutionary leader they would gladly and bravely fight against the Bolshevist regime.

All the suggestions concerning this were rejected in their essentials. Permission for front-line duty was effected only for groups of Turkish and Caucasian peoples and finally after several refusals also for the Estonians. Because of the difficulty of recruiting troops, the unit generally came to the point of impressing civilians and prisoners of war into their ranks, in the first line of rear-echelon services. But even in the foremost line they found employment and fought well. Only in the last few weeks under the pressure of danger from the partisans was the formation of native units allowed and that only for combat with the bandits. But even this measure will remain ineffective as far as propaganda is concerned if a combat unit is not activated and a personality with a resounding name is not put at its head.

The Main Department for Politics was compelled, for the sake of attaining the above-outlined goal, to rescind or at least greatly change measures from German quarters which would strengthen the enemy's power of resistance.

Of primary importance, the treatment of prisoners of war should be named. It is no longer a secret from friend or foe that hundreds of thousands of them literally have died of hunger or cold in our camps. Allegedly there were not enough food supplies on hand for them. It is especially peculiar that the food supplies are deficient only for prisoners of war from the Soviet Unions, while complaints about the treatment of other prisoners of war, Polish, Serbian, French and English, have not become loud. It is obvious that nothing is so suitable for strengthening the power of resistance of the Red Army asthe knowledge that in German captivity a slow miserable death is to be met. To be sure the Main Department for Politics has succeeded here by unceasing efforts in bringing about a material improvement of the fate of the prisoners of war. However this improvement is not to be ascribed to political acumen, but to the sudden realization that our labor market must be supplied with laborers at once. We now experienced the grotesque picture of having to recruit millions of laborers from the occupied Eastern territories, after prisoners of war have died of hunger like flies, in order to fill the gaps that have formed within Germany. Now the food question no longer existed. In the prevailing limitless abuse of the Slavic humanity, "recruiting" methods were used which probably have their origin only in the blackest periods of the slave trade. A regular manhunt was inaugurated. Without consideration of health or age the people were shipped to Germany, where it turned out immediately that for more than 100,000 had to be sent back because of serious illnesses and other incapabilities for work. This system in no way considered that these methods would of necessity have their effect on the power of resistance of the Red Army, since these methods were used only in the Soviet Union of course, and in no way remotely resembling this form in enemy countries like Holland or Norway. Actually we have made it quite easy for Soviet propaganda to augment the hate for Germany and the National Socialist system. The Soviet soldier fights more and more bravely in spite of the efforts of our politicians to find another name for this bravery. Valuable German blood must flow more and more, in order to break the resistance of the Red Army. Obviously the Main Department for Politics has struggled unceasingly to place the methods of acquiring workers and their treatment within Germany on a rational foundation. Originally it was thought in all earnestness to demand the utmost efforts at a minimum cost of the biological knowledge has led to an improvement. Now 400,000 female household workers from the Ukraine are to come to Germany, and already the German press announces publicly that these people have no right to free time and may not visit theaters, movies, restaurants, etc. and may leave the house at the most three hours a week apart from exception concerning duty.

In addition there is the treatment of the Ukrainians in the Reichs Commissariate itself. With a presumption unequalled we put aside all political knowledge and to the glad surprise of all the colored world treat the peoples of the occupied Eastern territories as whites of Class 2, who apparently have

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only the task of serving as slaves for German and Europe. Only the most limited education is suitable for them, no solicitude can be given them. Their sustenance interests us only insofar as they are still capable of labor, and in every respect they are given to understand that we regard them as of the most minute value.

In these circumstances the following can be determined:

1) The resistance power of the Red Army and the strength of the partisan movement has mounted in the same degree as the population realized out true enlistment for them. The feats of arms of our noble army have been neutralized exactly as in 1918 by an inadequate political policy. Our political policy has forced both Bolshevists and Russian nationals into a common front against us. The Russian fights today with exceptional bravery and self-sacrifice for nothing more or less than recognition of his human dignity.

2) Our political policy of utilizing the Ukraine as a counter-weight against mighty Russia, against Poland and the Balkans, and as a bridge to the Caucasus, has suffered complete ship-wreck. The 40 million Ukrainians who joyfully greeted us as liberators, are today indifferent to us and already begin to swing into the enemy camp. Should we not succeed in checking this situation in the last moment, then we run the danger from day to day of having a partisan movement in the Ukraine, which not only eliminates the Ukraine as a furnisher of food, but also ties up the reinforcements of the German army, endgangers its existence and accordingly involves the danger of a German defeat.

If this danger which threatens the German people is to be prevented in the last moment, then the following is necessary.

1 - For the Ukraine as absolutely positive political policy must be carried out in every respect. The Ukraine must not be merely an objective of exploitation to us, but the populace must sincerely feel that Germany is its friend and liberator. The German economic agencies must be responsible for assuring the populace a minimum on which they can exist. A compulsory conscription of labor in the occupied Eastern territories must be restrained immediately. The treatment of Ukrainians and other Eastern peoples within the Reich must be fair and human. In publicity, both oral and written, everything must be avoided that is in any way cognizant of the fact that we regard this territory as an objective of exploitation. The Russian people must be told something concrete about their future, particularly because Germany does not have the intention nor the power to occupy the whole Russian area.

2 - The policy of the officials of the Reichs Commissar for the Ukraine is in general the exponent for the above described policy, which has not recognized the role of the Ukraine in world politics, and has succeeded in throwing away the friendship of 40 million people; and which is guilty in this way of strengthening the power of resistance of the Red Army and prolonging the war with all its consequences. These officials see their only missio as the economic exploitation of the country. The longer the war lasts, however, the more political forces must be interposed. Therefore it would be opportune to place at the head of the Reich Commissariat a personality who also possesses sufficient political ability.

If we do not accomplish this change of course at once, then one can say with certainity that the power of resistance of the Red Army and of the whoe Russian people will mount still more, and Germany must continue to sacrifice her best blood. Yes, it must be openly stated that the possibility of a German defeat approaches in a tangible proximity, all the more so if the partisan movement for which Stalin is striving with every means, should spread over a greater part of the Ukraine. One should protect that in the South Ukraine such a danger does not exist because of the lack of swamps and forests. The bandit leader Machino needs to be remembered, he who for about 2 years terrorized the Ukraine and knew how to avoid all prosecutions. One should also not place his hopes on the economic collapse of the Soviet Union. Certainly the losses in fertile land, raw materials and industrial projects are very significant. On the other hand the Soviet Union still has the Ural territory, fabulously rich in raw materials of all kinds, which for

fourteen years has been industrially developed with all power, as well as rich Siberia. Finally we know that the Soviets have systematically carried on an economic policy of hoarding reserves, and we cannot completely tie up the English-American reserves.

However, if we accomplish the proposed change in policy, then it can be believed certain that the decomposition of the Red Army will also succeed. For the power of resistance of the Red Army man is broken the moment that he becomes convinced that Germany brings him a better life than he has led under the Soviets, and that Germany has a small bit of consideration for his national qualities, in other words does not intend to rob him of his soul.

The problem is too serious to be allowed to remain undecided. Here it is a question of the future of the German race, under circumstances concerning even its existence or non-existence. The permanent thesis of the Main Department for Politics has proved itself true, that a quick victory cannot be attained entirely by the aid of arms, but only in conjunction with the application of a great political offensive. That the administration of the occupied Eastern territories is composed almost entirely of personnel not acquainted with Russia is probably one of the reasons why this thesis has not been carried out. The gentlemen slowly grope their way into the problem, for which the majority still require interpreters. Nevertheless it is today already confirmed that wide circles of the lower administrative chiefs in the Ukraine are plainly frightened of the policy commanded by the higher echelon. However, they are not in a position to have their way. So much the more reason one should trust the interpretation of the Main Department for Politics based on the best technical and social knowledge; the Department is even today convinced of a speedy victorious conclusion of the war, insofar as its political directives are followed.

Berlin, 25 October 1942

signed BRAEUTIGAM

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 294 PS

24 September 1945

I, WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 294 PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR.
391590

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TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF DOCUMENT 661-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Resettlement, mixed settlement, emigration, national biological power (biologische Volkstumskraft).

Short consideration of the prerequisites for a political legal system of the peoples. (volkspolitische Rechtsgestaltung)

1a) Resettlement (pages 6-8)

For the carrying out of costly and long-term measures for the increase of agricultural production, the Government-General can at the most absorb 1 to 1.5 million resettlers, as it is already over-populated...By further absorption of 1.6 million resettlers, the 1925 Reich census figure of 133 inhabitants per squa kilometer would be reached, which practically because of already existing rural over-population and lack of industry would result in a double over-population.

This figure of 1.6 million will barely suffice to transfer from the Reich:

The Jews from the liberated East (over 600,000), parts of the remaining Jews, preferably the younger age groups from Germany proper, Austria, Sudetengau and the Protectorate (altogether over 1 million),

The Polish intelligentsia who have been politically active in the past, and potential political leaders,

The leading economic personalities, comprising owners of large estates, industrialists and businessmen, etc.,

The peasant population, so far as it has to be removed in order to carry out by strips of German settlements the encirclement of Polish territories in the East.

6 to 7 million Poles (not including the majority of the Wasserpolen, Schlonsaken, Kaschuben) would therefore remain for an extended period of time in the liberated East, and it will be possible to accept only a small fraction of them into German folksdom... A resettlement of many millions can only be undertaken after victory and only in connection with an overwhelming reorganization of the East, which would create space for the surplus Poles, be it in Siberia, or be it in the bordering territories, for example after the resettlement eastwards of the White Russians. A resettlement of several million Jews, perhaps in Madagascar, could also create space.

. . . . . .

c) In regard to internal colonization of the East of the Reich, it might be expedient to envisage the carrying out of a planned encirclement of the districts with a Polish majority by wide strips of German settlements. Also, a concentration of the remaining Poles in order to create space can be considered.

d) In order to relieve the living space of the Poles in the Government-General as well as in the liberated East, one should remove cheap labor temporarily by the hundreds of thousands, employ them for a few years in the old Reich, and thereby hamper their native biological propagation. (Their assimilation into the old Reich must be prevented.)

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If 1.5 million people are to be transferred in short order (in about 4 years, i.e., 1000 daily) from the East of the Reich and are to be absorbed by the Government-General, if among them there are barely 1 million Poles and the rest Jews, then 7 million Poles would remain in the Reich, including Poles in Germany proper and Austria, but not including prisoners of war, seasonal workers from the Government-General and for the time being also Kaschuben, and of course Masurians and other Slavic Germanic tribes. There would be 1 Pole for every 12 Germans in the Reich excluding the Government-General.

The figure of 7 million comprises for example the following peoples: Finns, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, it is double the number of Sudeten-Germans in former Czechoslovakia.

It is terrifyingly high and cannot be decreased considerably by emigration, assimilation, or additional future transfer to the Government-General.

This mass of Poles is a great inconvenience, an obstacle to the Germanization of the country, and under certain circumstances a danger. It can be reduced by enlarging the Government-General.

In renouncing an area with a population of 1 million, it would be possible not only to get rid of this number of Poles but about 1.2 million, since the areas in question are sufficiently fertile to absorb 15 to 20% additional resettlers. For example, the territory of the former voivode of Lodz (19,000 square kilometers) had a population of 2.86 million (1938). One could take 150,000 Germans from their area and put over 3 million Poles into it. Or, by giving up the Cracow Ural district (Olkusz) and the Zickenau district one could get rid of about 1.5 million Poles, including additional settlers from the Reich. The further deliberations presuppose that no areas of the Eastern districts (Ostgaue) will be renounced in favor of the Government-General. Therefore a major part of this Polish mass, which is much too large, could emigrate only to areas East of the Government-General. A prerequisite would be a thorough reorganization of the entire East and many of its numerous peoples, under the determining influence of the Reich (a memorandum is necessary). The total emigration of over 3 million Jews (possibly to Madagascar) would also create space for Polish resettlement.

About 1 million Poles could be taken out of their settlements, but not fromthe Reich, and used as agricultural and industrial itinerant labor. This would doubtless result in considerable relief, particularly from the biological viewpoint.

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Strictest care is to be taken that secret circulars, memoranda and official correspondence which contains instructions detrimental to the Poles are kept steadily under lock and key so that they will not one day fill the White Books printed in Paris or the USA.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 661-PS

30 November 1945

I, DR. O. J. BRANDES, X-046166, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpts of Document No. 661-PS.

DR. O. J. BRANDES
X-046166

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 686-PS
OFFICE OF U.S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy to RK 26272 B

Decree of the Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor

to strengthen German folkdom.

Oct 7th 1939.

The consequences of the Versailles have been removed in Europe. Now the Greater German Reich has the possibility to admit in its territory, Germans, who had to live abroad, and to resettle them, and to arrange the settlement of the groups of people, within her sphere of interest, in a way that there will be better distinction between them. I entrust the Reichsfuehrer SS with the execution of this task according to the following regulations:

I

The Reichsfuehrer SS has the obligation in accordance with my directives:

1. to bring back for final return into the Reich all German nationals and racial Germans in the foreign countries.
2. to eliminate the harmful influence of such alien parts of the population, which represent a danger to the Reich and German folk community
3. the forming of new German settlements by resettling and in particular by settling of the returning German citizens and racial Germans from abroad.

The Reichsfuehrer SS is authorized to take all necessary general and administrative measures for the execution of this obligation.

The Reichsfuehrer SS can assign certain living areas to the parts of the population in question in order to execute the tasks given to him in article 1 No.2.

II

In the occupied former Polish territories the Administration Chief of the East (Verwaltungschef Ober-Ost) carries out the tasks assigned to the Reichsfuehrer SS according to the latter's general orders. The Verwaltungschef Ober-Ost and the subordinated chiefs of administration of the military districts are responsible for the execution. Then measures have to be adjusted to the requirements of the military leadership.

Persons who are furnished special orders in execution of this task, are not subject to military jurisdiction in that respect.

III

The tasks assigned to the Reichsfuehrer SS, so far as the reorganization of German farmers is concerned will be executed by the Reich Minister for Nutrition and Agriculture following the general directives of the Reichsfuehrer SS.

Otherwise the Reichsfuehrer SS will make use, within the territory of the German Reich, for the execution of his task of the existing authorities and institutions of the Reich, the states and the communities as well as all other public institutions and the existing settlement societies.

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In case an agreement required by law and administrative organization cannot be reached about a measure to be taken, between the Reichsfuehrer SS and the competent higher Reichsauthority in the operational territory of the Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres my decision has to be sought through the Reich Minister and the Chief of the Reich Chancellory.

IV

Negotiations with foreign governments and other authorities as well as with the racial Germans, as long as they are still abroad, will be conducted in cooperative with the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs (Reichsminister des Auswaertigen).

V

If land is required for the settlement within Germany of returning German citizens and racial Germans the law on providing land for purposes of the army of March 29th,1935 (Reichsgesetzblatt I page 467) and its executive regulations will be applied to provide the necessary land. The tasks of the Reich agency for providing land (Reichsstelle fuer Landbeschaffung) will be taken over by the agency designated by the Reichsfuehrer SS.

VI

The Reichsminister for Finance will provide the Reichsfuehrer SS with the necessary means for the execution of the measures.

Berlin 7 October 1939

The Fuehrer and Reichschancellor
signed: Adolf Hitler.
The chairman of the council ofminister
for all defences of the Reich
signed: Goering
General Field Marshal
The Reich Minister and the chief of the
Reich Chancellory
signed: Dr. Lammers
The chief of the high command of the
Armed Forces
signed: Keitel.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 686-PS

9 November 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 686-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR
391590

H1131-0057

H1131 – 0058

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 862-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

The Deputy General of the Armed Foces with the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.

Top Secret

No 22/40 top secret Prague, 15 October 1940.

Top Secret
(through officers only)

Re: Basic political principles in the Protectorate 4 Copies
1st Copy

Top Secret!
1 Annex (through officers only!)

(Pencil marks):
K (Keitel) 21/X
J (Jodl) Chief OKW
through Chief WFSt
W (Warlimont) 18/10

On 9 October of this year the office of the Reich protector held an official conference in which State Secretary SS Lt. General K. H. Frank spoke about the following:

Since creation of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, party agencies, industrial circles, as well as agencies of the central authorities of Berlin have had difficulties about the solution of the Czech problem.

After ample deliberation, the Reich Protector expressed his view about the various plans in a memorandum. In this, three ways of solution were indicated:

a.) German infiltration of Moravia and reduction of the Czech nationality to a residual Bohemia.

This solution is considered as unsatisfactory, because the Czech problem, even if in a diminished form, will continue to exist.

b.) Many arguments can be brought up against the most radical solution, namely the deportation of all the Czechs. Therefore the memorandum comes to the conclusion that it cannot be carried out within a reasonable space of time.

c.) Assimilation of the Czechs, i.e. absorption of about half of the Czech nationality by the Germans, insofar as this is of importance by being valuable from a racial or other standpoint (blut-und sonst wertmaessig Bedeutunghat.) This will take place, among other things, also by increasing the Arbeitseinsatz of the Czechs in the Reich territory (with the exception of the Sudeten German border district), in other words by dispersing the closed Czech nationality

The other half of the Czech nationality must be deprived of its power, eliminated and shipped out of the country by all sorts of methods. This applies particularly to the racially mongoloid part and to the major part of the intellectual class. The latter can scarcely be converted ideologically and would represent a burden by constantly making claims for the leadership over the other Czech classes and thus interferring with a rapid assimilation.

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Elements which counteract the planned Germanization are to be handled roughly and should be eliminated.

The above development naturally presupposes an increased influx of Germans from the Reich territory into the Protectorate.

After a discussion, the Fuehrer has chosen Solution c (assimilation) as a directive for the solution of the Czech problem and decided that, while keeping up the autonomy of the Protectorate on the surface, the Germanization will have to be carried out in a centralized way by the office of the Reich Protector for years to come.

From the above no particular conclusions are drawn by the armed Forces. This is the direction which has always been represented from here. In this connection, I refer to my memorandum which was sent to the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, dated 12 July 1939, file number 6/39, top secret, entitled: "The Czech Problem." (Attached as annex).

The Deputy General of the Armed Forces with the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia.

(Signed) FRIDERICI
Infantry Lt. General.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 862-PS

16 November 1945

I, WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt(jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 862-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE,
Lt(jg),USNR, 391590.

H1131 - 0060

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 910-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Government of the Governor General — Secret
Chief Department:
Administration of the Interior — Confidential

1) During his presence, the Reichsfuehrer SS explained his plans for the transplantation of the population of the East to the Governor General in my presence. He declared that he was very anxious

a) that the historic German town center of Lublin should be completely renovated as soon as possible and be placed at the disposal of the German functionaries.

b) that the same should be done to the market-place of Zamosc. Here too, the residential buildings should be put into a state appropriate for the reception of German families and be placed at the disposal of German functionaries and other German families present.

c) soon German peasant families from Transnistria should be settled in Zamosc County. In order not to alarm the domestic population, particularly the peasant population, and hereby to impair the result of the harvest, these German peasant families should be placed only on the country estates and the big holdings. Insofar as peasants from Transnistria do not come into consideration, the transplanting of small but suitable landowners from the German parts near Petrikau (Piotrikow) into Zamosc County should also be considered. As in that county already some villages exist the inhabitants of which are doubtlessly of German origin, that way a German bulwark could be created in Zamosc County.

If it is possible in some way these three measures Lublin, Zamosc rural area and Zamosc town district should be achieved even this year.

Cracow, 3.27.1942
Dr. S.H.
418,005

Government of the Governor General
Chief Department
Administration of the Interior — Confidential

1) The Reichsfuehrer-SS spoke at the time of his presence on March 13 and 14 in Cracow in detail about the plans of settlement for the next few years and about the planned Germanization. Among other things, he took the view the Goralen, Lemken and Hutzulen whose Germanic origin, or at least Germanic mixture is indubitable, in his opinion should be Germanized in the course of time. To this purpose he recommended to begin in the schools of the territory in question by establishing the number of blond and blue-eyed pupils in proportion to the total number of pupils. Then, one should begin to grant them gradually more favorable living conditions, however on the condition that they have their children learn the German language and get acquainted with the German cultural values. Eventually, one can settle still other Germans in the territory of these three peoples later on.

H1131-0061

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 910-PS
Continued

In this connection it is thought that sometime the Germans from Zips in Slovakia should move over into the Government General. The Reichsfuehrer-SS developed further trains of ideas to the effect that in the first five-year-plan for resettlement after the war, the new German Eastern territories should first be filled; afterwards it is intended to provide at this time the Crimea and the Baltic countries with a German upper-class at least. Into the Government General, perhaps further German island settlement should be newly transplanted from European nations. An exact decision in this regard, however, has not been issued. In any case it is wished that at first a heavy colonization along the San and the Brig be achieved so that the parts of Poland are encircled with alien populations. Hitherto, it has been always proved that this kind of encirclement leads most quickly to the desired nationalization.

Cracow, March 30, 1942
Dr. S/H

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 910-PS

10 November 1945

I, S/Sgt Charles E. Bidwell, 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 910-PS.

S/Sgt Charles E. Bidwell
13146054

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1058-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

Extract from a speech of Reichsleiter Rosenberg before the closest participants in the problem of the East, on 20 June, 1941.

- -

The job of feeding the German people stands, this year, without a doubt, at the top of the list of Germany's claims on the East; and here the southern territories and the northern caucasus will have to serve as a balance for the feeding of the German people. We see absolutely no reason for any obligation on our part to feed also the Russian people with the products of that surplus-territory. We know that this is a harsh necessity, bare of any feelings. A very extensive evacuation will be necessary, without any doubt, and it is sure that the future will hold very hard years in store for the Russians. A later decision will have to determine to which extent industries can still be maintained there(Wagen Factories etc.) The consideration and execution of this policy in the Russian area proper is for the German Reich and its future a tremendous and by no means nggative task, as might appear, if one takes only the harsh necessity of the evacuation in consideration. The conversion of Russian dynamics towards the East is a task which requires the strongest characters. Perhaps, this decision will also be approved by a coming Russia later, not in 30 but maybe in a 100 years. For the Russian soul has been torn in the struggle of the last 200 years. The original Russians are excellent artistic craftsmen, dancers and musicians. They have certain hereditary talents, but these talents are different from those of the Western people. The fight between Turgenjew and Dostojewsky was symbolic for the nation. The Russian soul found no outlet, either way. If we now close the West to the Russians, they might become conscious of their own inborn, proper forces and of the area to which they belong. A historian will maybe see this decision in a different light, in hundreds of years than it might appear to a Russian today.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1058-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document number 1058-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67.

H1131 - 0062

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1352-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
COPY

The Leader of the Central
Landoffice for the
Reichfuehrer SS
Reich Commissioner for
the Strengthening of
German Nationalism

Berlin NW7, May 29,1940
Friedrichstrasse 110-112
Tel. 42 38 62

Az.K Al
Subject: Report on the confiscations in the Bielitz District of May 22, 1940
Ref: Your letter of May 22 1940, Br./ Schl.
To the
Silesian Land Office
Kattowitz
Bernhardstrasse 49

I have repeatedly pointed out to you that the Land Office is to concern itself exclusively with the tasks outlined in the Service Directive of Feb.1,1940. In accordance with this, the Land Office , in the case under discussion, is also to restrict itself to the seizure and proposal for confiscation of Polish or Jewish private agriculture enterprises that are needed in consequence of the construction of the concentration camp. I forbid you any participation in measures going beyond this and their preparation, such as, more or less, the evacuation, management or reoccupation of the enterprises concerned as well as the accomodation elsewhere of the Polish form owners. In the same way, the Land Office is to do nothing further regarding the Bielitz district villages named in the report than to undertake the seizure of the Polish and Jewish agriculture enterprises and to propose their confiscation to the State Police. Arrangements which according to the Land Office report have been found too sweeping are in every case to be revoked immediately, in consideration of their invalidity I again point out that as against the other Land Offices, the Silesian Land Office has the poorest results to show in connection with seizures.

Signed: W. Baron von Holzschuher
SS Group Leader

Certified a true copy
Signed: signature
Administrative Leader. (L.S.)

Ku/Ni

Kattowitz, May 22,1940

SECRET

Report
On Details of the confiscation in the Bielitz country

Some days ago the commandant of the concentration camp being built at Auschwitz spoke at Staff Leader Mullers and requested support for the carrying out of his assignments. He said that it was absolutely necessary to confiscate the agriculture enterprises within a certain area around the concentration camp, since not only the fields but also the farm houses of these border directly on the concentration camp. A local inspection held on the 21st of this month revealed the following: There is no room for doubt that the agriculture enterprises bordering on the concentration camp must be confiscated at once. Further than this, the camp commandant requests that further plots of farm land be placed at his disposal, so that he can keep the prisoners busy. This too can be done without further delay since enough land can be

H1131-0063

made available for the purpose. The owners of the plots are all Poles.

The following agreements have been reached by me with the camp Commandant and the proper measures prepared.
The Director of the Branch agency in Bielitz will immediately determine the names of the Polish farmers and is also to divide the land to be confiscated into zones.
Zone I. Enterprises whose plots border directly on the the camp.
zone 2. Agricultural plots with interprises which are placed at the disposal of the camp for the employment of the prisoners, namely for about 2000 prisoners for the time being.
Zone 3. As in zone 2, with the only difference, that the number of prisoners has increased considerably. Zones 4 and 5 follow them. In the last case it must be determined to what extent it is possible to put that kind of terrain at the disposal of the camp. The result for Zone I must be known within a few days, in order to enable the Land office in Kattowitz to start the confiscation proceedures. It will be necessary to state the strength of the families whose enterprises have been confiscated, even giving age and sex.

I had the following discussion with the head of the labor-office in Bielitz.

The lack of agricultural labors still exists in the old Reich. The transfer of the previous owners of the confiscated enterprises, together with their entire families, to the Reich is possible without any further consideration. It is only necessary for the labor office to receive the lists of the persons in time, in order to enable it to take the necessary steps(Collection of transportation, distribution over the various regions in need of such labor). Furniture cannot be taken along under any circumstances, in the course of the confiscation, the only things left to the Poles, were, anyway, only the most vital items, like bedding, ample food, clothes and other such things.

If the confiscation takes place the Poles will be billeted by the labor office in barracks, put at its disposal by the camp commandant, until their deportation. The deportation of the Poles of further zones will follow along the same lines.

This matter has already been discussed in its outlines with the agricultural management(Ruppert). A farmer will be appointed by the Association of Agricultural Management, who will supervise the agricultural labor of the prisoners at the agricultural enterprises and who, naturally, will carry the sole responsability for the agricultural measures, which he alone determines.

As soon as the preparatory measures are finished, a meeting will be called on the spot, next week, with the participation of the agricultural management, in order to clear up and determine completely everything that might be necessary. The chief of the Branch Agency Bielitz has been ordered to report on thursday, the 23rd of this month to this office, in order to receive the necessary instructions.

Moreover, I have reached the following agreement with the camp commandant: As there are a number of villages in the district of Bielitz, which contain racial-German ("Volksdeutsche") farmers, the existing Poles must be sheltered in those villages in the very near future as quickly as possible, in order to realize a quick consolidation of German folkdom("Volkstume"). The Poles of the confiscated enterprises are taken by the concentration campsthen, but not as prisoners(Haeftlinge), rather until the Labor Office Bielitz has turned them over to the Reich as farm laborers.
The following villages are to be considered for the time being: SALZBN, ERNSTDORF, BATZDORF, LOMNITZ.

H1131-0064

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1352-PS
CONTINUED-

I have already spoken with the mayor of Alzen, and he will collect all the Poles, who possess agricultural property by Saturday, 25th of this month, and submit the list to the Branch Agency Bielitz. The Chief of the Branch Agency Bielitz is requested to get that list personally.

The confiscation of those Polish enterprises in Alzen will also be carried out with the next few days. The Commandant of the Concentration camp will furnish SS-men and a truck for the execution of the action. Should it not yet be possible to take the Poles from Alzen to Auschwitz, they should be transferred to the empty castle at Zator.

The liberated Polish property is to be given to the needy racial-German farmers for their use. The Chief of the Branch Agency must therefore on Saturday determine, in cooperation with the local authorities, the Germans who can be taken into consideration for that purpose.

The list of the Poles to be turned over to the Reich for agricultural labor is to be handed over to the labor office Bielitz, as quickly as possible. Care is to be taken that the strength of the family, etc, is also indicated. The Poles in the other German villages of the district Bielitz, are to be determined in the same manner, in cooperation with the various mayors, in order to enable the office here to prepare the confiscation as quickly as possible. The execution of these measures naturally, takes place, simultaneously with those at Auschwitz. A discussion with the district-leader, the district head-farmers of the association of agricultural management for Eastern Germany (Kreislandwirt der Ostdeutschen landbewirtschaftungs-Gesellschaft) must of course, take place, before those measures are carried out.

signed: KUSCHE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1352-PS

Dec. 7, 1945.

I, WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt. (jg) USNR, 39 15 90, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 1352-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt.(jg) U.S.N.R.
39 15 90

H1131-0065

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1362 PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Ku/Ni

Confidential!

Report

Re: Achievement of confiscations of Polish agricultural enterprises with the purpose to transfer the Poles to the Old Reich and to employ them as agricultural workers.

- - -

In the Old Reich again and again the complaint can be heard that a shortage of agricultural workers exists, and that it cannot be remedied by any means though Polish farm-workers have been placed at disposal. The employment offices have informed farmers and owners of estates who are looking for workers that it was difficult to get any workers at all from Poland, that the recruiting in the Government-General and also in the Eastern territory was initiated and the Poles who had applied were placed.

A few days ago, the Country Farmers Leader from Neutitschein called on our Office and told us that in his district many lands were still not yet tilled because there is a lack of any workers. The Reich Food Estate has decreed that everyone can procure himself Polish workers in the Eastern territory or in the Government General.

This appears preposterous if one knows that the office of the Higher SS and Police leader as deputy of the Reich commissar for the strengthening of German nationality, Land Office Silesia, cannot perform the confiscations of small and even very small agricultural enterprises for the reason that we do not know where to put the former Polish owners. Until now the work regarding the confiscation of Polish small farms has been limited to racial-German villages. I have already reported on this matter for the county of Blachownia as well as for the county of Bielitz-Biala, in connection with the institution of a concentration camp in Auschwitz.

I have made an arrangement with the Chief of an employment agency to transfer at once for employment into the Old Reich such Poles as agricultural workers who are designated by us.

It is possible without difficulty to accomplish the confiscation of small agricultural enterprises in the villages in which larger agricultural enterprises have been already confiscated and are under the management of the East German Corporation for Agricultural Development. For it is by no means difficult for the larger agricultural estate, to manage a few hundred acres, of course consistent with its own character without any particular additional expenses. It is a matter of course that above all Polish arable lands adjacent to the land of the estate should be confiscated and added to the estate for exploitation. Agricultural-technical or other difficulties by no means can occur. The former owners of Polish farms together with their families will be transferred to the Old Reich by the employment agencies for employment as farm-workers.
In this way many hundred Polish agricultural workers can be placed at the disposal of agriculture in the Old Reich in the shortest and simplest manner. This way the most pressing shortage is removed that is now in a very disagreeable manner felt especially in the root-crop districts.

Besides, the settlers who are still working in the confiscated and formerly settled enterprises and who are superfluous are to be removed into the Old Reich, for until now they were only a burden for the respective enterprise if they are too numerous. In this way, Polish agricultural workers can be made free for the Old Reich.

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The confiscations of small enterprises already achieved together with the following transfer of the farmer owners as agricultural workers to the larger estates already in operation have not only brought experience but have proved unequivocably that no difficulties are to be expected. The measures themselves are only a matter of organization, and the success of the measures as proposed by me is based on the good will of cooperation of the other authorities with the office of the Reich Fuehrer-SS as Reich Commissioner for the strengthening of German folkdom.

Means of transportation to the railroad can be provided

1 - by the enterprises of the East-German Corporation of Agricultural Development
2 - by the SS NCO school in Lublinitz and the Concentration Camp of Auschwitz.

These two latter places will also detail the necessary SS-men for the day of the confiscation etc. In case that a place of assembly is necessary for the Polish land-workers who are to be transported into the Reich, for there too sufficient rooms and lodgings can be provided (Kaminiek, Zator Castle, barracks in Auschwitz).

I have already reported on the accomplishment of confiscations in Bielitz county and initiated the necessary measures.

For the purpose of accomplishing further measures proposed by me which envision particularly the supplying of the farms in the Reich with Polish agricultural workers, ask that I be given your consent and the necessary full authority.

(signed) Kusche

5/22/40.

Kattowitz, 16 May 1940.

Ku/Ni.

Confidential! Report

on the accomplishment of confiscations of agricultural enterprises in Blachownia County.

With the scope of responsibility of the Higher SS - and Police leaders as the deputy of the Reichs-Commissar for the strengthening of German nationality, Land officer Silesia, a survey was made in Blachownia County since the beginning of April as to how far confiscations of agricultural enterprises in Polish ownership could be accomplished.

Before the outbreak of the war the present county of Blachownia was a part of Czestachowa County (before 1941 this territory belonged to Russian Poland). Only recently, it was decided to incorporate the present county area of Blachownia County into the district of Oppeln. Blachownia is a rather big market-place which in Polish times was even called a Spa.

As the necessary preparations can be considered closed in the following a short survey on the general conditions shall be given as far as they are at present of interest and importance.

At first, contact was made by the Chief of the local agency of the Land Office in Lublinitz, with the local authorities of the Party, the State such as the East German Corporation for Agricultural Development and the

H1131 - 0067

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Secret State Police, and after a thorough exposition of the aims of the Land Office, excellent state of agreement was reached. Before this the Land Office of Kattowitz had discussions in the same direction regarding the Blachownia County with the higher authorities of the Party and the State District Governor (Regierungspresident), Provincial Governor (Oberpresident), Gauleitun).

The chief of the local agency at Lublinitz had found out that a number of villages exist in Blachownia County the inhabitants of which belong for the greatest part to the German nationality and that particularly in recent years the Polish nationality strongly penetrated into these small ethnic German islands.

Blachownia County comprises about 133,000 inhabitants. Of these, 2000 can be considered without further ado as ethnic Germans. The number of Jews is estimated at 6,000. 260 villages are combined in 15 greater communities. In 3 of such greater communities to which also the German villages belong, racial German mayors are in office.

1 - the greater community Lipie: Mayor Mueller, comprising the racial-German villages of Haukow, Lindow, Natalin and Rosalin,

2 - the greater community Scharny-Las: Mayor Lorenz, comprising the racial-German villages of Schwarzwald,

3 - the greater community Wrzosowa: Mayor Neugebauer, comprising the racial-German village of Alt-Hutau.

The rest of the communities are Polish throughout and have still an almost pure Polish administration.

To 1) In greater Lipie 20 of the 23 villages are destroyed up to 80%. The ethnic-German families are living in the most primitive conditions, closely compressed into the few dwelling-houses still remaining or into other poorly prepared shelters consisting of destroyed houses even in holes in the ground. The German villages mentioned were founded about 80 years ago by Germans who came mostly from Middle-Silesia (Strehlen, district of Breslau). By hard work they have cleared the woods and created farms.

To 2) The Germans of this village immigrated about 100 years ago from the region of Frankfurt or Main and have built up by their own work their economic basis of life.

To 3) In Alt-Hutau, it is a question above all, of Sudeten German-weavers, who immigrated in 1812 from Maehrisch-Truebau. Because of shortage of raw materials for several months the looms have been idle, so that, on account of the cessation of this so necessary opportunity for additional income, the economic situation of these ethnic-Germans is endangered.

In course of time, of course, the Poles also have intruded into these German settlements with the purpose at first to weaken Germanism in its economic existence and finally to drive it out. The agricultural enterprises of the racial-Germans have sizes from 1½ to 5 hectares. In all probability the enterprises have become so small due to partitioning and above all to economic pressure from the former Polish masters.

By the quick advance of the German troops a terrible massacre of the ethnic-Germans by the Poles of the Polish soldiery has been prevented. Before the outbreak of the war, the Poles in these German settlements behaved very aggressively against the German nationality and everything was made ready

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for its destruction during the disorders of war. Even if at the present moment the Poles have become a little more quiet it appears that it concerns only outward appearances. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to bring about a strengthening of the German nationality in the small far advanced German linguistic islands. These ethnic-Germans make the best impression. For whole decades they have not abandoned their German national culture despite terror and so on, but have confessed firmly and resolutely. Thus for example, the present Mayor Mueller of Natalin has given to German children during the Polish times lessons in reading and writing on Saturday and Sunday because a school for the German minority did not exist. The ethnic-Germans and above all the youth knows the German language not only orally but even by the written word.

In order to break down the Polish nationality most quickly in the German villages, the Polish agricultural enterprises were confiscated. Therewith it has to be remarked further that also Polish enterprises were destroyed by warfare and the Poles too are partly in a situation which gives grounds for fear in so far that theft of German property and other encroachments on the part of the Poles may occur. The confiscation was done in accordance with the directives of Reich Fuehrer-SS as Reich Commissioner for the strengthening of German nationality, on 9 May in the villages of Natalin and Rosalin. As the Polish enterprises were from 2 to about 8 hectares in size and the arable land and the farm-buildings are dispersed within the area. The County agronomist (Kreislandwirt) of the East-German Agricultural Development Corporation thought that a centralized management of the confiscated farms by appointment of a manager was impractical. He resolved therefore to give the arable lands, livestock and other property to the trusteeship of needy racial-Germans. The agronomist who was present at the performance of the confiscation accomplished this at once on the spot. However he thought it necessary to take the former Polish owners as farm-workers to an estate in Blachownia County which is also managed by the East-German Agricultural Development Corporation, in order to enable the racial-Germans installed to run the Polish enterprises without friction. To-day in fact farm-workers are lacking here, for the former workers were Jews and are useless for such work and moreover, they would endanger an orderly management. However, if the Poles would remain on their former farms the danger of the worst sort of sabotage to the agricultural property now at the disposal of the German Reich would exist. The Poles are paid for their work. The execution of the confiscation as well as the transfer of the Polish farm-workers to the estate of the East-German Corporation for Agriculture Management was accomplished quite quietly and without friction.

In the same way as it was done until now the break-up of Polish Nationality will be shortly accomplished in the other racial-German villages as well.

Because of the extremely good cooperation with the authorities, the party offices and the East German Corporation for Agricultural Development, and above all with the Secret State Police the confiscations etc. will be accomplished absolutely without friction in the future, as well especially as preparations of greatest minuteness will secure the success from the outset.

Before the end of June the soil in the ethnic-German villages of Blachownia County will be taken entirely from Polish hands and be confiscated for the German Reich at the disposal of Reich Führer-SS as Reich Commissioner for the strengthening of German Nationality.

(signed) Kusche

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CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1352-PS

9 November 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S/Sgt, 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 1352-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S/Sgt., 13146054.

H1131 - 0070

H1131-0071

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1456-P
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Chief of Agency for
Armament Economy
(Chef Wi-Rue Amt)

Berlin, 20 June 1941

Colonel Jansen

MEMORANDUM

Following is the new conception of the Fuehrer, which Minister Todt has explained to me and which has been confirmed later on by Field Marshal Keitel:

Par. I

The course of the war shows that we went too far in our autarkical endeavors. It is impossible, to try and manufacture everything we lack, by synthetic procedures or other measures. For instance, it is impossible, to develop our motor fuel economy to a point wherewe can entirely depend on it. All these autarkical endeavors ask for a tremendous amount of manpower, and it is simply impossible to provide it. One has to choose another way. What one does not have, but needs, one must conquer The commitment of men which is necessary one single time, will not be as great as the one that is currently needed for the runningof the synthetic factories in question. The aim must also be to secure all territories, which are of special interest to us for the war economy, by conquering them.

At the time the 4-Year-Plan was established, I issued the statement where I made it clear that a completely autarkical economy is impossible for us, because the need of men will be too great.Nevertheless, my solution was always to provide the necessary reserves for missing stocks resp. to secure the delivery in wartime through economic alliances.

Par. II

In a conference between Todt - Pleiger - Thomas, it was determined:

Matter: "Detailed orders to the mining industries".

Par. III

Todt suggests the construction of heavy special machinery at Krupp's and Skoda's.

(Signed) THOMAS

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H1131 - 0072

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1456-PS
(Continue)

PARTIAL CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1456-PS

I, Paul W. FREEDMAN, S/SGT. 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1456-PS.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/SGT.
33799122

H1131-0073

PARTIALTRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1918-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

From Himmler's address to officers of the SS-Leibstandarte "Adolf Hitler" on the "Day of Metz" (presentation of historical Nazi flag).

Now I would like to bring another matter to your attention.

Very frequently the member of the Waffen-SS thinks about the deportation of this people here. These thoughts came to me today when watching the very difficult work out there performed by the Security Police, supported by your men, who help them a great deal. Exactly the same thing happened in Poland in weather 40 degrees below zero, where we had to haul away thousands, ten thousands, hundred thousands; where we had to have the toughness--you should hear this but also forget it again immediately--to shoot thousands of leading Poles, where we had to have the toughness, otherwise it would have taken revenge on us later. We also had to bring in, in this winter of 40 degrees below zero, ten thousands of Germans, and had to take care of their needs--that the women were warm; that, when they bore children, these children did not experience want and destitution; where we had to take care of their horses; where we had to take care of the baggage of these poor Germans from Volkynia; all duties where the proud soldier says: "My God, why do I have to do that, this ridiculous job here..!" Gentlemen, it is much easier in many cases--and that I would like to tell you this once, or would like to recall to you, you will gladly admit: in many cases it is much easier to go into combat with a company than to suppress an obstructive population of low cultural level in some area with a company, or to carry out executions, or to haul away people, or to evict crying and hysterical women, or to return our German racial brethren across the border from Russia and to take care of them. I want to tell you: In the entire Waffen-Ss we must begin to view the other great activity of the entire SS (Gesamt-SS) and entire police. We must see to it that you consider the activity of the man in green uniform as just as valuable as the activity you yourself are engaged in. You have to consider the work of the SD man or of the man of the Security Police as a vital part of our whole work just like the fact that you can carry arms. You are the ones to be envied, because if you do something, if a unit achieves fame, then one can talk of fame, and it can be decorated. It is much more difficult in many other positions-and with that I do not want to underestimate your achievements; I would be the last one to do that--but, believe me, in many places it is much more difficult, this silent work-compulsion, this silent activity, this standing guard over our ideology, this necessity of remaining steadfast, this necessity of not compromising is very much more difficult in places. Now I want to tell you something else; I mentioned before that we absolutely were in danger of suffocating within ourselves, within the leadership corps (Fuehrerkorps). There did not seem to be a way out! Either we would have become senile, or we had to kick the people out too soon. Today, in the future, in time of peace, the possibility does not exist that a man, or a leader, provided he is worth his salt, does not perform valuable work in some position, or that satisfactory work is not assigned to him. Of course we will do it in such a way--let there be no doubt about it--that we put the most capable ones into each position. In other words, if there are four company commanders, the most capable one will be promoted to battalion commander, the one who is best fitted for that activity. The other three, or the other 2, will be utilized in some activity which is just as valuable, but for which he is better adapted. In general, everyone should understand that the course of the past two years, which were pure war years with preparation for war, are of course not completed, education for Political Officers will become much more strongly emphasized. I would like to use this word for once, Political Leader, Political Officer. A period will commence where someone will be platoon leader in the Waffen SS for 3 or 4 years. During that time he will attend this training course or that, and already as a young leader he will come to know the sphere of activity of all other branches in the SS, in courses

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lasting 6 to 8 weeks. From the beginning it will then happen that mutual understanding sets in, mutual esteem and the absolute conviction that the duties of the other guy are very, very difficult, and are very, very valuable. On the other hand, I will not allow any branch to grow where the leading men, the members of the Fuehrercorps, are not at least reserve leaders of the Armed SS and did not get at least far enough to be able to lead a company as reserve leader. This way coherence will be achieved which is necessary. I believe that you can get an idea from what I said to the men today--and you as leaders can add to it by drawing your own conclusions--what the entire SS will have to do in order to secure our Reich, I mean in the first place with respect to ideology and safe-guarding of the race (Blut) by settlements and extending of our Lebensraum, with respect to the work in colonies, and we shall have garrisons far away in South-Africa, and we shall have garrisons in the Arctic winter, as we have not in Kirkenes, that is up there on the North cape we are also going to have a garrison of a few battalions, we shall have garrisons on the Bug, and we shall now have garrisons in the West, where certainly Metz will not be the most distant western frontier. If we think the right way, some things will be of decisive importance. You would be surprised if I wanted to carry out immediately after the war when peace begins with an iron hand what I indicated today in my classwith the men, that we must win the peace and be hard against ourselves. The first two years of peace will be decisive for our future. After victory we must nowhere become megalomaniacs, we must not relax in any respect but we must start an unheard-of education of ourselves. It is necessary, that obedience be granite-like, or else it would be impossible to have distant garrisons like Kirkenes which at times cannot be reached even by modern means, or colonial garrisons, if the officer there, the leader there, does not act strictly ("eisern") in accordance with his orders and would take any consequences rather than disregard in any way an order, a basic order, given.

We shall have to do one thing: After the war we shall apply an unheard-of discipline against ourselves as far as external values are concerned they also are important. Whether it concerns our clothes or anything else, because you see, it is a great plus and a great danger at the same time, that what we are doing after the war, during Adolf Hitler's life, will live on for centuries to come, and if we make a mistake, the mistake will live for centuries, because silly descendants will say: "Yes, this is what they did in Adolf Hitler's time, consequently we must act likewise!" If we strike up a wrong tune, this wrong tune will resound through centuries. And mistakes unfortunately do grow in dimension the longer they are continued. Therefore, it is necessary that we train ourselves in the future in an unheard-of way. I believe it is not the right thing for us to do to discuss these worries which I have with each one of you separately. The one or the other among you who talks here and there like a fool and believes he must talk wildly in the Cassino might say: "For Heaven's sake, those people up there don't know, they have not the slightest idea!" Our idea goes very far and I know exactly what is going on within the troop, know exactly what they think and how they feel. You must also consider the following: I cannot concentrate my mind solely on - now, please don't become conceited - the most splendid part of the SS became it is the most positive part and because the trade you are following is the most positive and most manly, I cannot do that, I must always have the entire SS in my mind.

If I did not see this part, I would deny life to this most positive and most manly part of our activity; i.e., the Armed SS. I would deny your life. Because this armed SS will live only if the entire SS is alive. If the entire corps is actually an order which lives according to these laws and realizes that one part cannot exist without the other - you are unimaginable without the general SS, and the latter is not imaginable without you. The police is not imaginable without the SS, nor are we imaginable without this executive branch of the state which is in our hands. The Fuehrercorps is not imaginable without the national-political institutions of education which we are building up now, and vice versa we cannot fill up our ranks without contact

with the youth, we cannot exist without the business enterprises. A field which probably is unknown to most of you because nothing has ever been said about it. I want to tell you just a little bit of it: The apartment-building program which is the prerequisite for a healthy and social basis of the enti entire SS as well as of the entire Fuehrercorps can be carried out only when I get the money for it from somewhere; nobody is going to give me the money, it must be earned, and it will be earned by forcing the scum of mankind, the prisoners, the professional criminals to do positive work. The man, guarding these prisoners, serves just as hard as the one on close-order drill. The one who does this and stands near these utterly negative people will learn within 3 to 4 months....and we shall see: In peacetime I shall form guard-battalions and put them on duty for 3 months only - to fight the inferior being ("Untermenschentum"), and this will not be a boring guard duty, but if the officers handle it right, it will be the best indoctrination on inferior beings and the inferior races. This activity is necessary, as I said, 1. to eliminate these negative people from the German people, 2. to exploit them once more for the great folk community by having them break stones and bake bricks so that the Fuehrer can again erect his grand buildings and 3. to in turn invest the money, earned soberly this way, in houses, in ground, in settlements so that our men can have houses in which to raise large families and lots of children. This in turn is necessary because we stand or die with this leading blood of Germany and if the good blood is not reproduced we will not be able to rule the world. Please understand: We would not be able to hold the great Germanic Reich which is about to take shape. I am convinced, that we can hold it, but we have to prepare for that. If we once had not enough sons those who will come after us will have to become cowards. A nation which has an average of 4 sons per family can venture a war; if 2 of them die, 2 transplant the name. The leadership of a nation having one son or two sons per family will have to be faint-hearted at any decision on account of their own experience because they will have to tell themselves; We cannot afford it. Look at France, which is the best example. France had to accept from us a dictate. It could no longer dictate us because they could not continue. All the things which sometimes seem strange to you because other things were more urgent during the last 2 years, because I could not explain them sufficiently to you, the leaders, because sometimes I did not explain them to you in order not to make too public what was just starting life, so that the tender nursling would not be pulled out by people who don't like us. I preferred that very often not even my own troops knew anything about it and let the small nursling secretly grow into a small tree. Then when it is big, nowadays everything is big, now the trees are not being uprooted. Everything that seemed strange to you: "Why do we have to contribute to the spring of life ("Lebensborn")?" "Why do we have to join the saving's cooperative?" "Why do we have to do this and to do that?" If anything like that turns up, I demand from you in future:

In the first place be SS men who have the creed that everything being done is all right. One piece fits the other, even if you don't recognize it before-hand, even if it does not appear at first sight that they fit each other. In the end, everything will be all right. The ultimate aim forthose 11 years during which I have been the Reichsfuehrer SS has been invariably the same: To create an order of good blood which is able to serve Germany. Which unfailingly and without sparing itself can be made use of because the greatest losses can do no harm to the vitality of this order, the vitality of these men, because they will always be replaced. To create an order which will spread the idea of nordic blood so far that we will attract all nordic blood in the world, take away the blood from our adversaries, absorb it so that never again, looking at it from the viewpoint of grand policy, nordic blood in great quantities and to an extent worth mentioning will fight against us. We must get it and the others cannot have it. We never gave up the ideas and the aim conceived so many years ago, Everything we did has taken us some distance further on the way. Everything we are going to do will lead us further on the way. It can only be carried and, if everyone of us looks beyond the things he likes in his activity, his company, his regiment - and you are supposed to love it you may be proud of it - looks beyond it towards the great common goal, here the SS, and the SS also is only a means to an end, always the Reich, the ideology, created by the Fuehrer, the Reich, created by him, the Reich of all teutons.

H1131 - 0075

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1918-PS

28 November 1945.

I, ERNST M. COHN, PFC, 33,925,738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true partial translation of Document 1918-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33,925,738

H1131 -0076

H1131-0077

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1997-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy of RK. 10714 B.

Decree of the Führer

concerning the administration of the newly-occupied Eastern territories.
dated the 17 July 1941.

In order to restore and maintain public order and public life in the newly-occupied Eastern territories I decree that:

Article 1.

As soon as the military operations in the newly-occupied territories are over, the adminstration of these territories shall be transferred from the military establishments to the civil-administration establishments. I shall from time to time determine by special decree, the territories which according to this are to be transferred to the civil administration, and the time when this is to take place.

Article 2.

The Civil Administration in the newly occupied Eastern territories, where these territories are not included in the administration of the territories bordering on the Reich or the General government, is subject to the "Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern territories."

Article 3.

Military sovereign rights and powers are exercised by the commanders of the Armed Forces in the newly-occupied Eastern territories in accordance with my decree of 25 June 1941.

The powers of the Commissioner for the 4-year plan in the newly-occupied Eastern territories, according to my decree of 29 June 1941, and those of the Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police according to my decree of 17 July 1941, are subject to special ruling, and are not effected by the following regulations.

Article 4.

I appoint Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg as Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories. He will hold office in Berlin.

Article 5.

The parts of the newly-occupied Eastern territories which are subject to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories are to be divided into Reich Commissariats, which are to be divided into General Regions (Generalbezirke) and these again into District Areas (Kreisgebiete). Several "Kreisgebiete" can be joined into a Main Region (Hauptbezirk). The Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories will issue more detailed instructions on this subject.

Article 6.

At the head of each Reich Commissariat will be a Reich Commissar; at the head of each General Region a Commissar-General and at the head of every District Area an Area Commissar (Gebietskommissar). Where a Main Region is formed, there will be a Head-Commissar (Hauptkommissar) in charge.

The Reich Commissars and the Commissar-Generals will be appointed by me, the heads of the main sections in the bureaux of the Reich Commissars,

as well as the Head Commissars and District Commissars will be appointed by the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

Article 7.

In cases where Article 3 is not applicable, the Reich Commissars will be responsible to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, and will receive instructions exclusively from him.

Article 8.

It is the responsibility of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories to legislate for the newly occupied territories under his jurisdiction. He can delegate the legislative power to the Reich Commissars.

Article 9.

As regards civil affairs, the Reich Commissars are responsible for the whole administration of their territory.

As long as military operations are in progress, it is the duty of the highest competent authorities of the Reich to guarantee railway and postal services in accordance with the instructions of the Chief of Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. Further ruling will remain pending until the time the military operations cease.

Article 10.

In order that the measures taken by the Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern Territories or by the Reich Commissars in their areas may be brought into harmony with the over-all (übergeordnete) aspects of the interests of the Reich, the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories will maintain close liaison with the highest Reich authorities. In differences of opinion which cannot be settled by direct negotiations, my decision is to be obtained through the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory.

Article 11.

The necessary regulations for carrying out and supplementing this decree will be issued by the Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern Territories in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory.

Führer's Headquarters, 17 July 1941

The Führer
Signed: Adolf Hitler

(L.S.)

Chief of Supreme Command
of the Armed Forces

Signed: Keitel

Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancery

Signed: Dr. Lammers.

H1131-0078

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1997-PS

I, BETTY D. RICHARDSON, P/O, W.R.N.S., 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 1997-PS.

BETTY D. RICHARDSON
P/O, W.R.N.S., 66370

H1131-0079

H1131 - 0080

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

FROM: FRANK DIARIES, 1939, from 25 October to 15 December.

pp. 6-7.

1230 hours. The governor general received Captain Benninghoff. The latter reported about the extensive reconstruction works on the bridges blown up by the Poles and pointed out that special engineer troops are occupied on rebuilding these bridges (at the present time still 25 units).

The governor general received the president of the police of LODSCH, SS-Lieut. General Beckerle.

Questions pertaining to the committment of police and civil service employees were discussed. Lieutent General Beckerle pointed out that the former fear psychology present among the people had passed and that there were more Jews in Lodsch than before. This is one of the reasons for the continued deterioration of the food situation.

The Governor General received the district chief in Warsaw (Reichshauptamtsleiter) Dr. Fischer.

He discussed with him current questions, especially on the subject of finance and monopoly. Dr. Fischer was instructed to clear up the question of mayoralty in Warsaw, and to determine what amounts of copper and scrap metal are available. Dr. Fischer promises to secure 300 fur coats for the main office. The Governor General requested information concerning the diplomatic representation, who were still in Warsaw, and concerning ~~the shooting of Jews~~ other matters. Dr. Fischer reported also that there is a cable connection from Warsaw to Krakau and moreover there is a large cable supply at hand. Dr. Fischer was requested to set up border signs at the border of the general government.....

p. 44.
.... By spring 1,000,000 Poles and Jews from East and West Posen, Danzig, Poland and Upper Silesia must be received by the general government. The resettlement of the ethnic Germans and the taking on of Poles and Jews (10,000 daily) must be accomplished according to plan. Especially urgent is the instituting of forced labor for the Jews. The Jewish population if possible must be extracted from the Jewish cities and be put to work on roads. The critical questions of housing and feeding are still to be cleared up.....

p. 19. 11:00 o'clock.
..... The Governor General received SS Lieutenant General Krüger, General Becker, SS Brigadier General Streckenbach, and Lieutenant Colonel Gudewill.
Brigadier General Streckenbach reported:
The Reichsführer SS wishes that all Jews be evacuated from the newly gained Reich territories. Up to February approproximately 1,000,000 people are to be brought in this way in to the general government. The families of good racial extraction present in the occupied Polish territory (approximately 4,000,000 people)

should be transferred into the Reich and individually housed and thereby be uprooted as a people. The deadline provided for the migration transport is the 15th of November. The Governor General points out that better and greater transport ways be made ready for both the West-East as well as the East-West movements. SS Lieutenant General Krüger explained that, starting 15 November, the entire railroad net of the general government will be at the disposal of the resettlement transports. The general governor gave SS Lieutenant General Krüger the assignments to organize these refugee transports ....

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

I, Wolfgang E. Thormann, M/Sgt, 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 2233-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt, 33779426.

H1131-0081

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

from: Frank Diaries, 1041, Vol. II
p. 313, lines 9-13
p. 316, last par. to p. 317, 3rd par.

- -

Page 313:

8 PM Demonstration of the department of operations (Arbeitsbereichs) "Generalgouvernement" of the NSDAP in the Uraniol in Cracow.

After a short welcome speech by the Chief Department leader (Oberbereichsleiter) Schalk, the Governor General (Generalgouverneur), Reichsleiter Dr. Frank begins to deliver the following address:

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Page 316-317

We are absolutely optimists (Lively applause). I have the impression that the German Reich will always become greater and will keep growing ever more in the final fight against England. The Greater German Reich is by far not the greatest German Reich. The task we have here must move us to think always in terms of the greatest connections. Let us be on guard not to let enter here the petty currents and tendencies which are not yet completely overcome at times here and there in the Reich, in spite of all consciousness of unity. It would be senseless, if one would staft to feel superior and arrogantly assume to be higher than the other one, in our Government General. There the value of the German as such is the yardstick. And here the NSDAP, the department of operations (Arbeitsbereich) in the Government General can set up a model. The revolution of National Socialism can gain the original power of its fighting energy again and again only from territories like the one which we organize here. I have to watch myself like a hawk that the fingers of egoism do not get hold of me in a more or less hidden form. I have to watch like a hunter that those individual cases of departmental competence craze and self-styled glory do not develop here which we often felt were the most vicious evil in the Reich. (lively applause)

It is therefore clear that I sit in my castle like an old rapacious knight and sometimes step out, in order to strike with my hammer all around the country. After all, it would be a nice state of affairs if I would not do that.

(public amused)

And, therefore, I believe it is always in order for us that we find the great line of direction remembering the personality of the Fuehrer, his own philosophy, and his conduct of life. We have all possibilities in the Government General, we have received full powers from the Fuehrer and can accomplish, by planning on a large scale, that has been assigned to us. Thanks to the heroic courage of our soldiers, this territory has become German, and the time will come when the valley of the Vistula, from its source to its mouth at the sea, will be as German as the valley of the Rhine.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
of DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS

10 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., Ord, O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpts from Document No. 2233-PS.

Walter R. Seligson,
1st Lt., Ord, O-1558904

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H1131 - 0083

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2233-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C V 1941 Oct-Dec

CABINET SESSION

Tuesday 16 December 1941 in the Government Building at Krakow

* * *

Speech of the Governor General Closing the Session

* * *

Page 76, line 10 to Page 77 line 33

As far as the Jews are concerned, I want to tell you quite frankly, that they must be done away with in one way or another. The Fuehrer said once: should united Jewry again succeed in provoking a world-war, the blood of not only the nations, which have been forced into the war by them, will be shed, but the Jew will have found his end in Europe. I know, that many of the measures carried out against the Jews in the Reich, at present, are being criticized. It is being tried intentionally, as is obvious from the reports on the morale, to talk about cruelty, harshness, etc. Before I continue, I want to beg you to agree with me on the following formula: We will principally have pity on the German people only, and nobody else in the whole world. The others, too had no pity on us. As an old National-Socialist, I must say: This war would only be a partial success, if the whole lot of Jewry would survive it, while we would have shed our best blood in order to save Europe. My attitude towards the Jews will, therefore, be based only on the expectation that they must disappear. They must be done away with. I have entered negotiations to have them deported to the East. A great discussion concerning that question will take place in Berlin in January, to which I am going to delegate the State-Secretary Dr. BUEHLER. That discussion is to take place in the Reich-Security Main-Office with SS-Lt. General ("Obergruppenfuehrer") Heydrich. A great Jewish migration will begin, in any case.

But what should be done with the Jews? Do you think they will be settled down in the "Ostland", in villages ("Siedlungdoerfer")? This is what we were told in Berlin: Why all this bother? We can do nothing with them either in the "Ostland" nor in the "Reichkommissariat". So, liquidate them yourself.

Gentlemen, I must ask you to rid yourself of all feeling of pity. We must annihilate the Jews, wherever we find them and wherever it is possible, in order to maintain there the structure of the Reich as a whole. This will, naturally, be achieved by other methods, than those pointed out by Bureau Chief Dr. Hummel. Nor can the judges of the Special Courts be made responsible for it, because of the limitations of the frame work of the legal procedure. Such outdated views cannot be applied to such gigantic and unique events. We must find at any rate, a way which leads to the goal, and my thoughts are working in that direction.

The Jews represent for us also extra-ordinarily maligant gluttons. We have now approximately 2,500,000 of them in the general government, perhaps with the Jewish mixtures and everything that goes with it, 3,500,000 Jews. We cannot shoot or poison those 3,500,000 Jews, but we shall nevertheless be able to take measures, which will lead, somehow, to their annitilation, and this in connection with the gigantic measures to be determined in discussions from the Reich. The general government must become free of Jews, the same as the Reich. Where and how this is to be achieved is a matter for the offices which we must appoint and create here. Their activities will be brought to your attention in due

course.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2233-PS C V 1941 Oct-Dec.

Nov. 27, 1945.

I,WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt.(jg) USNR, 381590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 2233-PS C V 1941 Oct-Dec.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg) USNR.
381590

H1131 - 0084

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2749 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Publciation of Academy

for German Law

Published by

Reichsminister Dr. Hans Frank
President of the Academy for German Law

7th Year
1940

C.H. Beck's Publishing Company Munich and Berlin

Berlin office W 35, Potsdamer Street 131

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2749 PS

16 November 1945

I, PFC ERNST M. COHN, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2749 PS

ERNST M. COHN
PFC, 33925738

H1131 - 0085

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2915 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpts from "Deutsche Arbeit" (German Labor)

42. Jahr-Heft 6/7 Juni/Juli 1942 (42nd year, No. 6/7, June/ July 1942)

(Page 157) It is not our task to germanise the East in the old sense, that is to teach the people there the German language and German law, but to see to it that only people of purely German, Germanic blood live in the East.

Signed: H. Himmler

(Page 170) The National Front (Volkstums front) in Warthegau by SS Obergruppen Fuehrer and General of Police Wilhelm Koppe, Higher SS and Police leader with the Reichsstatt ~~had ten~~ halter in Possen.

(3rd line from bottom) . . . The victory of the German weapons in the East must therefore be followed by the victory of the German race over the Polish race, if the regained Eastern sphere - according (P. 171) to the Fuehrer's will- henceforth shall for all time remain an essential constituent part of the Greater German Reich. It is therefore of decisive importance to penetrate the regained German region with German farmers, laborers, civil servants, merchants and artisans so that a living and deep rooted bastion of German people can be formed as a protective wall against foreign infiltration and possibly as a starting point for the racial penetration of the territories further east.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2915 PS

10 December 1945

I, MARK S. SCHAFER, Pvt. 42090012, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2915 PS.

MARK S. SCHAFER
Pvt.
42090012

H1131 - 0086

H1131 - 0087

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2916-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

for departmental use only

Restricted

Der Reichsfuehrer SS
Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of the National Character of the German People
Commitment of manpower
Doctrines-Orders-Directives

Edited
By the Department I Office of the Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of the National Character of the German People.
December 1940
Printed in the "Reich" printing office.

D. Re-Germanization of lost German Blood (Pages 51 - 52)

Commitment of Poles qualified for Re-Germanization

The removal of foreign races from the incorporated Eastern Territories is one of the most essential goals to be accomplished in the German East.* This is the chief national political task, which has to be executed in the incorporated eastern territories by the "Reichsfuehrer SS", Reich Commissioner for the strengthening of the national character of the German people. In solving this question, which is most closely connected with the ethno-indigenous problem in the eastern territories*the racial selection is of the utmost and actually decisive importance, next to the aspects of language, education and confession. As necessary as it is, in the interest of a permanent solution for the German eastern territories, that the elements there of foreign descent should not be allowed to have or to take up their permanent residence there, so it is indispensable too, that persons of German blood in these territories must be regained for the German nation, even if those of German blood are Polonized as far as their confession and language is concerned. Just from these people of German blood, the former Polish State obtained those leaders, who eventually showed a violent hostile attitude against their own German People, be it through delusion, be it through a desiredor unconscious misconception of their ties of blood.

Therefore, it is an absolute national political necessity to comb out those of German blood in the incorporated eastern territories and later also in the general government and to return the lost German blood to its own German people. It is, perhaps of secondary importance, what kind of measures are to be taken against renegades. It is critical that at least their children do not devolve anymore to the Poles, but are brought up in a German environment. The re-Germanization however can under no circumstances be carried out in former Polish environments and can only be effected in the old German Reich or in the Ostmark.

Thus, there are the following two primary reasons, which make the regaining of lost German blood an urgent necessity.

1. Prevention of a further increase of the Polish intelligentsia, through families of German descent even if they are Polonized.

2. Increase of the population by racial elements desirable for the German nation, and the acquisition of ethno biologically unobjectionable forces for the German reconstruction of agriculture and industry. The task of the re-Germanization of the lost German blood has been embarked upon next within the frame-work of the evacuation of those Poles in the "Warthegau" who had to make room for the resettlement of Baltic and Wolhynien-Germans.

** Compare the section "Cultural policy"-question of nationality.
* The Connected economic and labor problems are not to be discussed here.

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Der Reichsfuehrer SS
Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of the National Character of the German People
I/K03b/283.40 Berlin 12, September 1940

Decree relating to the screening and segration of the population in the incorporated Eastern territories. (pages 91-93)

A. Prerequisites (Volkssturmerlass (Decree concerning national character)

Before the start of the basic reorganization of the population in the incorporated Eastern territories, full knowledge of the following points is necessary:

I. Present population statistics:

In the four East " gauen " according to the latest statistics there were at hand (including former Reich areas):

8,100,000 Germans
610,000 Jews
8,530,000 Poles
180,000 others (Slovaks, Ukrainians, Russians, Czechs)

In ovaluating these numbers it is necessary to note, that with the exception of the " Warthegau ", there are large groups of persons, whose racial classification cannot be clearly established. In the " Gau " Danzig-West Prussia there are thus involved about:

1) 120,000 Kaschuben
2) about 100,000 Former Poles, who have a predilection for Germanizing, on account of mixed marriages and cultural influence.

In the administrative district of Kattowitz:

1) 120,000 Slovaks
2) 400,000 to 500,000 Upper Silesians ("Water Poles ")

In the administrative district of Zichenau and Suwalki:

about 5000 Masurs (Masuren)

II

Future composition of the population

The planned screening and segregation will result in the following groups of the former pupulation:

Group A. Ethnic Germans, who are German citizens and have the Reich citizenship.

Group B. Persons of German descent, who have to be made real Germans again, are only German citizens but not yet citizens of the Reich. The re-Germanization has to be achieved generally in the old Reich (Alt-reich).

Group C. Important foreign nationals and German renegades who have the German citizenship until further notice: They have to be re-Germanized in the old Reich (Altreich).

Group D. Foreign nationals, who are not German citizens.

Among the group of foreign nationals there are at most, 1 million persons who may be considered as suitable for re-Germanization, who are related through blood and constitute a dosirable increase in population for the German people on a racial basis. The ascertainment of thesepersons can be arranged by racial separation only on the basis ofour National-Socialist conception. These selected, are in reality persons destined for re-Germanizations, that means, to recover lost German blood.

- The history of the East proves that the attempt of a general Germanization of the Eastern provinces, not based on racial aspects, eventually led to Failure and to the loss of the German Eastern provinces.

B. Accomplishment.

For the accomplishment of the screening and segragation of the population in the incorporated Eastern territories the following instructions are hereby decreed, which are binding for all departments concerned:

I. Establishment of the natienality

The Reich governors (Reichsstatthaltern) or " Oberpresidenten " will establish the " list of German nationals " (Deutsche Volksliste).

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For Silesia the present deputy Gauleiter as delegate of the Reich commissioner for the strengthening of the national character of the German people, is the competent authority.

Conditions for admittance into the " list of Ethnic Germans " (Deutsche Volksliste ")

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 2916 - PS
CONTINUED-

Acceptable will be:
a) He who has proved himself to be an ethnic German up to September 1, 1939
b) he who did not avow himself to be an ethnic German up to September 1, 1939 but submitted suitable avowal later on provided this avowal is confirmed by facts like descent, race, education and culture. In the case of doubt, it is decisive, whether the person in question is considered a desirable population increase on the basis of race.

As a German in the sense of sub-section a, a person will also be recognized, whose mother tongue is not German (Masurians, Kashubs, Slonzaks, upper Silesians) in as far as the person avowed to be an ethnic German up to September 1, 1939.

The "list of ethnic Germans" will be divided into four parts, (limited) to inter-office use:
1) Ethnic Germans who fought actively in the Ethnic struggle. Besides the membership of a German organization, every other activity in favor of the German against a foreign nationality will be considered an active manifestation.
2) Ethnic Germans, who did not actively intervene in favor of the German nationality but who preserved their traceable German nationality.
3) Persons of German descent, who became connected with the Polish nation in the course of the years, but have on account of their attitude, the prerequisites to become full fledged members of the German national community. To this group belong also persons of non-German descent who live in a people's mixed marriage with an ethnic German in which the influence of the German spouse has prevailed. Persons of Masurian, Slonzak, or upper Silesian descent who are to be recognized as ethnic Germans, usually belong to this group 3.
4) Persons of German descent, politically absorbed by the polish, nation (Renegades).

Persons not included on the list of ethnic Germans (Deutsche Volksliste) are Poles or foreign nationals. Their treatment is regulated in B II.

Members of group 1 and 2 are ethnic Germans who will be used for the reconstruction in the East. The differentiation between group 1 and 2 is important for the NSDAP, primarily only members of group 1 should be accepted in the party according to the instruction of the deputy of the Fuehrer.

Members of group 3 and 4 have to be educated as full Germans, that is, have to be regermanized in the course of time through an intensive educational training in old Germany.

The establishment of members of group 4 has to be based on the doctrine, that German blood must not be utilized in the interest of a foreign nation. Against those who refuse re-Germanization security police measures are to be taken. Children, who cannot be made responsible for the attitude of their parents, should not have to suffer because of the guilt of their parents. The German-Reich will take care of their education. Concerning that and the further treatment of renegades not included in the list of ethnic Germans the Chief of the Security Police and the SD will decree detailed regulations on the basis of instructions from the Reichsfuehrer SS and Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of the National Character of the German People.

II Regulation concerning citizenships
a) Members of group 1 and 2 of the list of ethnic Germans will become German citizens and Reich citizens.
b) Members of group 3 of the list of ethnic Germans will become German citizens.
c) Members of group 4 of the list of ethnic Germans will become German citizens until recalled and also those foreign nationals recognized as suitable for Germanization. (Individual Ukrainians, great Russians, White Russians, Czechs, Lithuanians)

d) All other foreign nationals are wards of the German Reich with restricted civil rights.

III Screening of the Polish Population

The screening of the Polish population and the selection of those wards eligible for Germanization will be handled by the central resettlement office (Umwanderungszentralstellen). The examination will be carried out on the basis

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of race, wealth, and political attitude. The Reichsfuehrer SS and Reichs-Commissioner for the Strengthening of the National Character of the German people will issue detailed directives for the execution of this order.

Signed: H. Himmler

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Figures concerning Individual Groups of Resettlers as of 15 Oct, 1940**

	Peoples in the process of resettlement		
	Total	Male	Female
Esthonia and Latvia	61, 934	27, 437	34, 501
Thereof:			
Esthonia	13 868	5,892	6,976
Latvia	49,066	21,541	27,525
"Wilna" Germans	342	138	204
Wolhynia-Galicia-and Narew Germans	128,047	65,457	64,590
Thereof:			
Wolhynia Germans	64,554	31,801	32,753
Galicia "	55,440	27,831	27,609
Narew "	8,053	3,825	4,228
Germans from the General-Government	62,201	—	—
Thereof:			
from Cholm and Lublin	31,102	14,852	16,250
Germans from Bessarabia	65,084	24,069	41,015
Germans from the Buchenland	21,875	10,447	11,428
Resettled			
From Bessarabia, up to November 5	90,050		
From the Buchenland	32,995		
	123,045		

*Worked out by the Department of Statistics of the Reichsfuehrer SS, Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of the National Character of the German People.

**Concerning the Southern Tyrolese population cf. the following Section H.

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Survey of the accomplished evacuations. (Compiled by the Chief of the Security Police and the SD).

Up to 15 November, 1940, the following were evacuated to the Government General:

From the "Reichsgau" Wartheland	234,620 Poles
" East Prussia	14,636 "
" East Upper Silesia	14,322 "
" Danzig-West-Prussia	30,758 "
	294,336 Poles

The evacuations were carried out in 303 special trains.

From May 14, 1940 onwards the Poles were given on their journey 1,401,774 kg food as maintenance for 14 days by order of the General Governor. Besides that, each Pole received 20 Zloty (a total of 5,947,780 Zloty = 2,973,890 RM).

Up to the 15 November, 1940, the following were evacuated to the General Government:

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From Prague, Vienna, and Moravian Ostrau	5035 Jews
" Stettin	1,000 Jews
" " the West Zone of the Reich	2,800 Gypsies

In the West 6,504 Jews from Baden and the Pfalz were deported into the unoccupied part of France up to 15 November, 1940; from Lorraine 47,187 who spoke French (Destination Lyon).

Total Number of Evacuees up to 15 November, 1940

To the Government General	303,171
To Unoccupied France	53,691
Total	356,862

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2916-PS

We, A.FLANDREAU, Civ. 046305, CHARLES A.MOOSMANN, T/3, 12141925, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2916-PS.

A.FLANDREAU
Civ., 046305

A.MOOSMANN
T/3, 12141925

H1131-0094

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R 92
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reich Leader SS
Commissioner for the Consolidation
of German Nationhood

Berlin-Halensee, 15.4.41
Kurfuerstendamm 142/143

Instruction for internal use on the Application of the Law concerning Property of Poles of 17.9.1940

1.) Where the Act is to be applied:

The Act is applicable not only within the incorporated areas in the East, but in the entire area of Greater Germany, excluding the General Government of the occupied Polish areas; in the latter area the Decree of the Governor General concerning the Confiscation of Private Property located within the General Government of 24.1.40 (VBLT GG.I No. 6, pp 23 ff.) is applicable.

2.) With regard to which persons it is to be applied:

The Act is to be applied with regard to every national of the former Polish State. Alterations of nationality completed after 1.9.1939, as may result for instance from the division of Poland or from naturalisation of Poles in enemy or neutral countries are not to be considered. Therefore anyone who was a Polish National on 1.9.1939 is subject to the Act unless the exception of section 1,ss. 2 applies.

3.) According to sectionl, ss.3, No. a of the Law concerning the List for Repatriation of German Ethnic Groups ("Deutsche Volksliste") and the German nationality in the Incorporated Eastern Areas of 4.3.1941 (RGBl.I 118) those stateless persons of non-German race who had their domicile or permanent residence within the frontiers of the former Polish State, are in the same position as nationals of the former Polish State. There is nothing against applying this principle when applying this Act.

- - - - - - - - - - -

5.) "Where on 1.9.1939 nationals of the former Polish State were at the same time nationals of another state (for instance America) the Act is applicable in principle, but before any action may be taken, there has to be a report to me via the Central Estate Office in order to negotiate an agreement with the Foreign Office or the Custodian of Enemy Property.

6.) The important exception in sectionl, subs. 2 will permit practical action and especially definitive measures on the basis of the Act only after determination of the race to which the person belongs (see my Decree regarding Races of 12.9.40, the Circular of the Minister for the Interior concerning Acquisition of German Nationality by former Polish and Danzig Nationals of 19.3.41) (Ie 5125/41, 5000 East).

Regarding the groups III and IV of the "List for the Repatriation of German Ethnic Groups" (see my decree of 12.9.40), the law of 4.3.1941 provides despite their incorporation in the List that persons belonging to these two groups acquire German nationality only by individual naturalisation. Moreover the persons in Group IV (renegades) when individually naturalised will acquire German nationality only with the provision that it may be revoked. As long as they are not irrevocably naturalised, the exception of sectionl subs. 2 does not apply to them because it presumes that German nationality has been acquired. Until this has taken place, i.e. until these persons are irrevocably German nationals, their property is subject to the measures of the Law, concerning Property of Poles.

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This possibility though will not be used until further notice since we intend to Germanize the members of these groups as far as possible. More detailed instruction with regard to these groups will be issued later.

7.) Section 1, subs. 2 part 2 allows further exceptions to be made with regard to the persons affected. I shall decide upon such exceptions in the individual case.

Ad section 2

1.) The provisions of subs. 1 and 2 apply only where the conditions as to personal status set out in section 1 are present as well.

2.) The conditions permitting seizure according to section 2, subs. 2 are always present if the property belongs to a Pole. For the Polish real estate will be needed without exception for the consolidation of the German nationhood.

3.) The Estate Offices primarily will make use of the possibility to restrict the seizure to parts of the property, since the seizure of real estate is the main task. It is not necessary, therefore, to seize the entire property of a person at once. This is not even desirable in each case since the seizing authority acquires some responsibility by a seizure."

Ad section 4

"Ad section 9

1.) In contrast to seizures which have only the character of preparatory measures, confiscation transfers the property in question finally to the German State."

7.) Since I reserve for myself any confiscation of real estate (until further notice) I expressly forbid the making of promises as to the subsequent disposition of the real estate which is confiscated, unless I decree differently as the case may be.

Ad section 10

"On treatment of Church Property I shall decide later."

Ad section 14

1.) "The rule that the order issued in the particular case has to be put in writing and to be served on the person concerned is obligatory so that the validity of the order depends on compliance with it.

2.) On the other hand since compliance with this order would mean considerable trouble for me and my Estate Offices, and may moreover cause unrest among the pupulation, I herewith empower the Estate Offices to replace this service according to section 14 subs. 2 by posting up the decree or by public notice, unless service on the person concerned seems indispensable owing either to the size of the real estate in question or to doubts about the racial status of the person concerned. In applying this surrogate for service there is again to be taken into consideration that unrest among the population, especially among the smallholders and peasants has to be carefully avoided."

By Order
(signed) illegible signature
SS Brigadefuehrer

H1131 - 0096

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R 92
(cont'd)

Draft

The Superior SS & Police Leader
Danzig-West Prussia

Gdynia, ...19
Count Spee Street 7.

Commissioner of the Reich Commissioner
for the Consolidation of German Nationhood

Estate Office

(Reference No.)

Order of Seizure

According to the Law concerning the Treatment of Property belonging to Nationals of the former Polish State of 17.9.1940 (RGBl. I p.1270) herewith the whole of the agricultural property belonging to the persons named in the enclosed list, especially the agricultural farms and estates specified in that list including all appurtenances

are seized

for the benefit of the German Reich

represented by the Reichfuehrer SS and Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood.

This seizure does not invalidate any official administration introduced under section 1 of the law concerning official administration of agricultural or forestry estates in the occupied countries of the East of 12.2.1940 (RGBl I p.355) conducted by the General Administrator (East German Corporation for Estate Administration) or any other authorized administration.

The Chief of the Estate Office

signature

Rank

Seal

Note:
Served acc. to section 14 Act of 17.9.40
by public notice

Date

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R 92
(cont'd)

The Superior SS & Police Leader
Danzig - West Prussia

Gdynia,.....19..

Commissioner of the Reich Commissioner
for the Consolidation of German Nationhood
E s t a t e O f f i c e

(Reference No.)

C o n f i s c a t i o n O r d e r

Under sections 9 and 12 of the Law concerning the Treatment of Property belonging to Nationals of the former Polish State of 17.9.1940 (RGBl I p.370) herewith is confiscated

for the benefit of the German Reich

represented by the Reich Leader SS-,

Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, the entire agricultural property, expecially the - farm - estate - including all appurtenances of .....
(follows name and last domicile)

.....(name of farm) situated at.....(locality)
(no. of farm) (village)

District.....

Reasons:

The confiscation of the agricultural estate is necessary for the public benefit, especially for the consolidation of the German Nationhood.

Seizure has been ordered the . . . . . .
(the property was seized after 5 October, add:)

and the decree has been served to the person affected the . . . . . .-

Service has been replaced by public notice in the Estate Office (ss.2, Act 14 of 17.9.1940)

H1131 - 0098

Document (b)

VIII/A8 02-Fr8/Zp 31st May

Re: Monthly report
Your Ref: -
Encl. - 1 -

To the
Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation
of German Nationhood
- Staff Headquarters -
Statistics Department

Berlin - Ha l e n s e e

142/143 Kurfuerstendamm

Enclosed I submit report on our activities for May 1943. The 14,635 schedules concerning 103,598.31 hectares still pending at the Central Estate Office are under the jurisdiction of the Estate Office, Posen.

Altogether 969 schedules comprising 6,725.81 hectares have been transferred to the Register. Besides 197 schedules were treated as concerning A-estates. Owing to corrections received, 6,910 schedules were corrected and the Register changed accordingly. The Registry departments therefore treated in May altogether 8,076 schedules. Moreover a great number of corrections had to be made regarding the racial status, owing to entries in the List for Repatriation of German Ethnic Groups ("Deutsche Volksliste"): the confiscation decrees when received were entered in the Register, the same applies to reports of the Country Courts on entries in the Lang Register. Where the Estate Offices had corrected their schedules, the entries concerning seizures had to be corrected as well.

By Order

A8 02 - Frö/Zp

Only for official use

Farms and Estates scheduled, seized, and confiscated by the Estate Offices Danzig-West Prussia, Poznan, Zichenau, Silesia

State of affairs on 31st May 1943

Reported by : Central Estate Office

Estate Office	Listed on questionaire of Central Estate Office		Transferred to index		Seized		Confiscated		
	Estates	hectares	Estates	hectares	Estates	hectares	Estates	Portion of Estates	hectares
1.5.1943 - 31.5.1943									
Danzig-West Prussia	751	8,858.19	654	4,739.43	8	1,316.30	155	-	6,726.81
Poznan	50	675.39	2	4.85	529	920.92	261	2	12,728.29
Zichenau	- 3	- 28.24	273	1,766.98	261	1,503.84	4,869	-1	46,486.55
Silesia	42	- 793.03	40	214.55	316	2,794.72	37	29	3,764.50
Total	840	8,712.31	969	6,725.81	1,114	6,535.78	5,322	30	69,706.15
State of affairs on 31.5.1943									
Danzig - West Prussia	131,628	2,130,145.91	129,004	2,123,943.03	91,396	1,441,064.42	531	-	63,303.16
Poznan	404,606	4,036,319.18	377,396	3,463,875.97	342,228	2,893,250.04	1,513	23	91,194.71
Zichenau	141,935	1,654,730.48	140,715	1,614,481.79	119,687	1,197,372.78	5,841	1	63,246.68
Silesia	262,732	1,027,640.58	260,726	1,026,579.37	139,941	565,838.44	1,623	585	52,702.14
Total	940,901	8,848,836.15	907,841	8,228,880.16	693,252	6,097,525.68	9,508	609	270,446.69
To be treated still at Central Estate Office	14,635	103,598.31							
Grand Total	955,536	8,952,434.46							

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R 92 (cont'd)

H1131 - 0099

H1131 - 0100

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R 92
(cont'd)

Document (c)
Copy

C Z I/III b/28.3.40/GB/Wo. 20th Nov. 1940

Re: How the property of the persons belonging to groups III and IV of the List for repatriation of German Ethnic Groups ("Deutsche Volksliste") ought to be dealth with.

Reported to Reich Leader SS on: 23.2.41

The R e i ch Fuehrer SS
B e r l i n - SW 11
8 Prince Albrecht Street

Reich Fuehrer!

After having issued your carrying-out decree concerning the treatment of the population in the Eastern occupied countries of 12.9.1940, you will find it necessary to issue instructions concerning the treatment of the property belonging to persons included in Groups III and IV of the "List for the Repatriation of German Ethnic Groups" and this for the agricultural as well as for the trade sections.

A solution of this problem is becoming more urgent because business establishments and farms which belong to members of Groups IV and V of the list are urgently needed for the use of German resettlers.

In the interest of Germanizing the country as fast and as effectively as possible and of separating from both these groups their property located in the occupied Eastern territories as soon as feasible, my office is of the opinion that real estate situated in the annexed Eastern areas, and belonging to members of Groups III and IV of the List should be expropriated, and this against full compensation to members of Group III, but against compensation which would have to be decided upon in each single case with regard to members of Group IV.

On this basis I have the honor to submit the following proposal for the treatment of property belonging to members of Groups III and IV of the List for your consideration.

I. Treatment of Property of Members of Group III
(Germans who had not resisted Polonisation)

Since the members of this group ought to be fully compensated on principle, I see no objection against allowing them to sell privately their real estate to appropriate corporations or persons. The intention guiding the treatment of these persons ought to be to transfer them to the old Germany. This intention can be realised, as a rule, by police measures or labor restrictions. The Germanisation of the country will therefore not be endangered if we first allow the members of this group to liquidate their real estate situated within the annexed areas according to their own wishes. It will be recommendable, though to set them a time limit of about three months during which they are to liquidate their real estate. In case they have not sold their real estate within that time, it would have to be taken into administration by the East German Estate Administration Corporation, and afterwards the Reich Commissioner should confiscate the real estate and decide upon compensation.

H1131-0101

In these cases the real estate can be dealt with in the manner set out above under the law concerning appropriation of real estate for the use of the German Armed Forces, provided that this law will have been declared applicable in the annexed areas, owing to the recent alteration of the Fuehrer's decree.

II. Treatment of Group IV of the "Volksliste"
(Renagades)

(pencil note:) "no compensation"

In view of the principle that the members of Group IV are not to receive full compensation, they should not be allowed to sell privately their real estate, nor can the law concerning appropriation of real estate be appli since it provides for full compensation.

My office proposes to expropriate the property of these persons under the law concerning the treatment of property belonging to nationals of the former Polish State of 17.9.40. There is no objection against that since in fact the members of Group IV of the List do not obtain German nationality immediately on their entry onto the List, but are only entitled to hope for a later naturalisation, after having proven their worth.

Now the confiscation under the law of 17.9.40 does not exclude the grant of compensation as such. On the contrary, decision for compensation and the amount for confiscation of property is expressly reserved by section 9, subs. 5 of the Act. There ought to be an administrative decree (which presupposes consent of the Reich Finance Minister) empowering the Reich Commissioner to grant to renegades a partial compensation in money for their confiscated property, the amount of which is to be decided by him at his discretion.

Such a prodedure has the following advantages:

a) no new legislation is necessary,
b) this procedure of confiscation is much simpler that expropriation proper
c) since the granting of compensation would rest on the discretion of the Reich Commissioner, there could be no competence for the courts to examine and decide upon its appropriateness.

This would allow to treat each one of the renegades according to his behavior in the past.

(signed) Greifelt
SS Brigade Leader

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT R 92

25 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document R 92.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1131-0102

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-112-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1. Persons implicated : GESTAPO, especially HIMMLER in his capacity as Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, STRECKENBACH and GREIFELT of the same office.

2. Subject matter : Persecution of Polish Nationals; compulsory "Re-Germanisation".

3. Type and date of document :

A. Decree signed by Himmler as Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, dated 16.2.1942;

B. A second Decree of the same date and reference Nr., signed by the same;

C. Decree of the same Authority, signed By Order by Streckenbach, dated 1.7.1942;

D. Decree by The Chief of Staff Headquarters (SS Central Office) signed by Greifelt, dated 28.7.1942.

4. Location of original : Attached/from OSS

5. Summary :

By the Law of 4.3.41 (Reich Law Gazette I p.118) a German Ethnical List had been introduced, in which those persons of Polish nationality, resident in the incorporate Eastern countries, had to be entered who were of German "race". These documents deal with persons who are entered in Division 4 of the list, because they voluntarily had given up their German nationality, had acquired Polish nationality, and had shown themselves "hostile to the German race" ("Renegades").

Document A. Entries in the German Ethnical List were made on application of the persons concerned. This decree orders that persons are to be sent to a Concentration Camp, unless they apply for entry in the list.

Document B. This decree contains the fundamental rules for the treatment of the members of Division 4. They are to be evacuated and resettled in Germany proper. An exception is made for "asocial and hereditarily inferior persons, and persons "with a particularly bad political record" who are to be turned over to Concentration Camps (Part II A.) The others may not continue in professions involving "leadership", their children may not

H1131-0103

TRANSLATION OF DOCMENT R-112-PS
(Continue)

attend local secondary schools; their property is seized and they are to receive only such means of support as the Police dole out to them; (Part II B.) They are then to be resettled in Germany proper. Their property in Poland will be sold, the proceeds will be paid into blocked accounts of which they can use only a limited amount, until their re-Germanisation is proved the Gestapo will impose certain restrictions on them. (Part II,C.) In case they fail to comply the Gestap will take appropriate measures against them; and in the last instance apply for revocation of their naturalisation whreupon they will be sent to Concentration Camps; their children may be separated from them. (Parts III and IV.)

Document C. Evacuation and resettlemen en masse has been proved to be unfeasible under prevailing war conditions. The Gestapo is charged with an extensive weeding-out action. They have first to test again the "racial" quality; then the political records. Persons who do not pass these tests are to be imprisoned in Concentration Camps. The others may be evacuated and resettled individually whenever this seems particularly desirable for the particular persons.

Document D. Instruction in which particular areas these persons are to be resettled, if any.

Complete translation enclosed.

H1131-0104

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-112-PS
(Continue)

DOCUMENT A.

The Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police — Berlin, Febr. 16th 1942

The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood.
S II A 2 Nr.420/VII/41 - 176 -

To
The Reich Governors in the Reich "Gaue"
Wartha Country and Danzig-West Prussia,
The Province Presidents at Breslau, Katowice and Koenigsberg,
The State Police District Offices at Danzig, Poznan and Katowice,
The State Police Offices at Tilsit, Zichenau, Allenstein, Grudziaz, Bydgosz, Inowrazlaw, Litzmannstadt, Oppeln.

Copies to
The Reich Commissioners for the Consolidation of German Nationhood-Staff Headquarters,
Departement I, Reich Ministry of the Interior,
The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer at Koenigsberg, Danzig, Poznan, Breslau,
The Security Service Districts at Inowrazlaw, Lwow, Torun Tilsit, Zichenau,
The Security Service Districts at Danzig, Katowice, Poznan,
The Security Service Main Local Branches at Allenstein, Oppeln,
Departments III B 1, IV C 2, IV D 2 of the Security Service Main Office

Re: Racial Germans who do not apply for entry in the List for Repatriation of German Ethnic Groups ("German Ethnical List"

I. Where Racial Germans have not applied for entry in the "German Ethnical List", you will instruct the subordinate agencies to turn over their names to the State Police (Superior) Office. Subsequently you will report to me.

II. The Local State Police (Superior) Office, will charge the persons whose names are turned over to them to prove within eight days that they have applied for entry in the "German Ethnical List". If such proof is not submitted, the Person in question is to be taken into protective custody for transfer into a Concentration Camp.

(signed) HIMMLER

A true copy
(signed) Kippsch
Clerk

(seal)

H1131-0105

DOCUMENT B. (Translation)

The Reichs Fuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police — Berlin, Feb.16.1942

Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood

II A 2 Nr. 420 VII/41-176

To
a) The Supreme Reich Authorities, 10 copies
b) The Governments of the German States, Prussia excepted, 10 copies
c) The Reich Governors, 10 copies
d) The "Gauleiter", 10 copies
e) The Presidents of Provinces and Districts in Prussia, 10 cop
f) The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer, 10 copies
g) The State Police (Superior) Offices, 3 copies

INFORMATION TO
h) Department I, Reich Ministry of the Interior, 10 copies
i) The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, - Staff Headquarters, 10 copies
j) Main Trustee Office East, 10 copies
k) The Inspectors of Security Police and Security Service, 5 copies
l) Reich Main Security Office - for distribution sub-C-
m) The Security Service (Superior) Districts
n) The Criminal Police (Superior) Offices.

RE: Treatment of persons entered in Division 4 of the German Ethnical List.

According to the powers given to me by the Decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor concerning the Consolidation of Germa Nationhood of 7.10.39, and exercising furthermore the powers held by me as Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police, and attributed to me by the Decree of the Fuehrer's Deputy A 7/41 of 26.2.1941, and with the consent of the Party Chancery, the Finance Minister and the Main Trustee Office East, I order as follows:

I. In Division 4 of the German Ethnical List (Ordinance concerning the List for the Repatriation of German Ethnic Groups and the German nationality within the incorporated areas in the East of 4.3.1941 - German Law Gazette I p. 118)- will be entered those racial Germans who had been Polonised on their own instignation. They may acquire German nationality by naturalisation with a proviso for revocation. These Germans who were Polonised on their own application and their children are to be won back for Germany. Where this aim cannot be attained, they must at least be prevented from assisting the Polish nation in the future. Numerous persons among those entered in Division 4 deserve to be called "renegades" in the strict sense of the word. Since however, to call them "renegades" might render more difficult the process of winning them back, the term "renegade" will not be used in official communications. The persons in question are rather to be called "Polonised Germans".

The Polonisation of these persons took different form, but in every case resulted in persons becoming active enemies of

H1131-0106

Germany. In particular the following groups have to be distinguished:

a) German Racials living in mixed marriages with foreigners,
b) Children from mixed marriages with foreigners,
c) Persons influenced by the Catholic Church,
d) Persons influenced by the Augsburg Church of Bishop Bursche
e) Persons who renounced their German nationality for the sake of social advance,
f) Persons who renounced their German nationality for reasons of class (nobility, owners of large estates, clergy)
g) Persons who renounced their German nationality because they were isolated in purely Polish surroundings.

II. The Re-Germanisation of the Polonised Germans presupposes their complete separation from Polish surroundings. For that reason the persons entered in Division 4 of the German Ethnical List are to be dealt with in the following manner:

A. They are to be resettled in Old Reich territory.

1. The Superior SS and Police Leaders are charged with evacuating and resettling them according to instructions which will follow later.

2. Asocial persons and others who are of inferior hereditary quality will not be included in the resettlement. Their names will be turned over at once by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer (Inspectors of Security Police and Security Service) to the competent State Police (Superior) Office. The latter will arrange for their transfer into a Concentration Camp.

3. Persons with a particularly bad political record will not be included in the resettlement action. Their names will also be given by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer (Inspectors of Security Police and Security Service) to the competent State Police (Superior) Office for transfer into a Concentration Camp. The wives and children of such persons are to be resettled in old Reich territory and to be included in the Germanisation measures. Where the wife also has a particularly bad political record and cannot be included in the resettlement action, her name too, is to be turned over to the competent State Police (Superior) Office with a view of imprisoning her in a Concentration Camp. In such cases the children are to be separated from their parents and to be dealt with according to III, Par.2, of this Decree. Persons are to be considered as having a particularly bad political record who have offended the German nation to a very great degree (e.g. who participated in persecutions of Germans, or boycotts of Germans, etc.)

B. <u>How these persons are to be dealt with prior to resettling them.</u>

1. Persons who hitherto had professions involving leadership of men (educators, clergymen, works' managers, Master artisans etc.) will be reeducated for other professions that do not involve the leadership of men. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer will order and control the reeducation.

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2. On application these persons will be received into the German Labor Front. They are not to be received into the Party, any of its organizations, or an affiliated organisation.

3. The children will be admitted to the local German Elementary Schools and have to join the Hitler Youth. They are not to be admitted to a local Secondary School. Should such children enter a Secondary school, they would have to enter a boarding school in the old Reich territory, provided that the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer who has jurisdiction over the parents' domicile gives his consent. They are forbidden to enter a University, with the exception of children who have attended a German Boarding School for at least three years and have been designated by the school as suitable for University attendance.

4. The property of these persons remains seized. In order to enable them to support themselves and to pay their necessary expenses they will receive instalments, the amount of which will be fixed by the competent SS and Police Fuehrer according to instructions of the Authority competent by virtue of section 12 of the Law of 17.9.1940 (German Law Gazette I p.1270), which will be issued later.

5. They will be on an equal footing with other Germans as regards distribution of rations, textiles etc., admission to Germn inns and meetings, and the receipt of pensions etc. Their dwelling houses are not to be seized, unless they are of a disproportionate size, so that the housing shortage calls for dividing up the house and seizing one part of it.

C. <u>How they are to be dealt with following resettlement in Germany proper.</u>

1. Their property remains seized and will be liquidated according to instuctions now in force by the Authorities competent by virtue of section 12. of the Law of 17.9.40 (German L.G.I. p.1270). The proceeds will be paid into a Special Account. After final liquidation of the property, the administration of the Special Account will be handled by the locally competent Higher SS and Police Fuehrer. After the transfer to the locally competent SS and Police Fuehrer the persons concerned may draw from the account up to RM 2000.-- per year. Above this amount they may draw only with the consent of the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer. The release of the special Account is up to the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood - Staff Headquarters. Application for it has to be made by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer as soonas the Person concerned is considered to have been re-Germanised.

2. The locally competent State Police (Directing) Office will impose on them the following duties:

   a) to join without delay an organisation associated with the NSDAP and to make their children join the Hitler Youth.

   b) not to change their domicile in the first 5 years following the resettlement, unless the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer agrees,

   c) not to marry without permission by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer,

d) to refrain from accepting a guardianship,

e) not to start studies at a University, unless the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer agrees,

f) not to assume a new German name for a non-German one.

3. On their application they will be received into an organization affiliated with the NSDAP, unless there are special objections in a particular case. They will not be received into the Party or any of its formations, apart from the children being received into the Hitler Youth.

4. The competent Higher SS and Police Fuehrer will appoint for each resettled family, resp. for each independent single person, a "Counsellor". This counsellor has to assist the person who is to be re-Germanised, in reverting to his original nationhood, to report every 6 months to the competent SS and Police Fuehrer and the competent State Police (Superior) Office on the progress of the Germanisation and to give his opinion on measures intended by the State Polic if any.
The Party has promised to recognise service as a "Counsello as service for the Party.

5. Apart from the exceptions stated in Nrs. 1-4 the persons concerned are on equal footing with other German nationals.

III. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer will further the Re-Germanisation actions with every means at their disposal and continuously take stock of their success. In case they find that obstacles are put in the way of a re-Germanisation action, they will report on their findings to the competent State Police (Superior) Office for appropriate measures. Where it proves to be impossible to attain re-Germanisation even by forcible measures taken by the State Police, they will apply for a revocation of the naturalisation through the Reich Fuehrer SS, Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood and give notice to the competent State Police (Superior) Office.

The Superior SS and Police Fuehrer will take particular care that the re-Germanisation of children will not be hindered by adverse influence of their parents. In case such adverse influence has been found to exist, and that it cannot be removed by forcible measures taken by the State Police, the children have to be placed with families against whose ideological and political opinion there are no objections, provided they are prepared to receive them as foster children without reservation, moved by love for the good blood flowing in the children's veins, and to treat them as their own children. The same applies to children who have been separated from their pa rents by virtue of Nr. II A 3 of this decree.

IV. In the course of fulfilling their duties imposed on them by this Decree the competent State Police (Superior) Offices will take in particular the following measures:

1. They will take into protective custody the persons named to them under Nr. II A 2 and 3 of this Decree and will order their imprisonment in a concentration camp.

2. They will start a dossier on every person entered in Division 4 of the German Ethnical List. One dossier will be enough for a whole family. The dossier will contain a photo of the persons in question and every communication received which may be of value for judging the persons in question.

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3. They will impose the obligations as provided in Nr. II C 2 and keep watch on their being fulfilled, and take appropriate measures for enforcing them.

4. They will assist the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer in their task of re-Germanisation, particularly in removing obstacles by forcible measures whenever there is opposition to re-Germanisation. Before ordering forcible measures by the State Police they will give the Counsellor of the person in question an opportunity to state his opinion.

5. They will take into protective custody all persons, with regard to whom the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer has applied for revocation of their naturalisation and will order their imprisonment in a Concentration Camp.

(signed) H. HIMMLER

(STAMP)

F.f.c.
Lippsch, Office Employee.

H1131-0109

H1131-0110

DOCUMENT C. Translation

The Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police,

Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood

Berlin, July 1st 1942.

II B 1 e -IV-

To

a) The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer, 3 copies
b) The Inspetors of Security Police and Security Service, 3 copies
c) The State Police (Superior) Offices in the incorporated Eastern areas, 5 copies
d) The Security Service (Superior) Office in the incorporated Eastern areas, 5 copies
e) The Criminal Police (Superior) Office in the incorporated Eastern areas, 3 copies

Copies to

f) Dep. I of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, 5 copies
g) The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood-Staff Headquarters, 3 copies
h) The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood-Communication Centre to Racial Germans, 3 copies
i) Main Office for Questions of Race and Settlement, 5 copies
j) Reich Main Security Office - for distribution sub. B.

Re.: Resettlement of members of Division 4 of the "Deutsche Volksliste".

According to the Decree of the Reich Leader SS, Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, dated 16.2.42, Ref.Nr. II A 2 Nr. 420 VII/41-176 concerning "Treatmat of persons entered in Division 4 of the German Ethnical List" these persons are to be resettled in Old German territory. Evacuation and resettlement have to be effected by the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer on instructions to be issued later.

Since conditions at the moment are difficult in every part of the war economy, and especially since there is a considerable shortage of housing in the whole of the Reich, the former intention of resettling at once the members of group 4 of the German Ethnical List in Germany proper, cannot generally be accomplished

This is why for the time being only individual persons or individual families can be resettled; in the first place they are persons whose resettlement for politcal and for reasons of Security Police seems to be particularly urgent.

Where as there should be no difficultly in dealing with the asocial and biological inferior persons mentioned in II A 2 of the Decrée of 16.2.42, the State Police (Superior) Offices ought to pay particular attention to the persons mentioned under II A 3 as having a particularly bad record. Even if the greater part of these persons are already imprisoned in a Concentration Camp, some of them still reside in the Incorporated Eastern Areas. With regard to the persons entered in Div. 4 of the German Ethnical List I hereby order the following:

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I.

1. The State Police (Superior) Office will demand from the local branches of the German Ethnical List, the Security Service (Superior) Offices and the Criminal Police (Superior) Offices their dossiers dealing with members of Division 4.

2. Decisive for the further treatment of members of Div.4 will be the result of a racial test. As soon therefore as it will be possible to examine a larger number of members of Div. 4, the competent examiner of the Head Office for Race and Settlement has to be informed, and place and time for the racial test have to be fixed.

3. The leaders of the State Police (Superior) Offices and the leaders of the Security Service (Superior) Offices (or their Deputies) will take personal part in the examinations, in order to inspect personally the persons to be tested. The result of the test is to be added to the dossier.
   The persons not passing the racial test (hereditarily inferior persons etc.) will be excluded from the German Ethnical List on application to the competent branch. Their certificate of having been entered into the list will be taken away by the State Police (Superior) Office. After having been excluded from the list they are to be treated as non-German subjects. In case they have been found unsocial, they have to be imprisoned in a Concentration Camp.

4. The racial tests having been completed, the leaders of the State Police (Superior) Offices and the leaders of the Security Service (Superior) Offices, resp. their permanent deputies (in the Security Service the III B officials will together examine the material available and will apply in case of necessity to the Reich Main Security for an Order for Custody and ConcentrationCamp Imprisonment. In cases presenting particular difficulties the dossiers are first to be submitted to the Reich Security Office, Dep. III - III B. Thedecision of the latter office then will be forwarded to the competent State Police (Superior) Office for further actbn.

5. Those persons, with regard to whom Imprisonment in a Concentration Camp has been decided upon, will be transported at once by the competent State Police (Superior) Office to a Concentration Camp, on the specified order of Dept. IV of the Reich MainSecurity Office. The competent State Police (Superior) Office then will send their dossiers to the competent Camp Administrative, enclosing an appropriate communication and quoting the decision reached.

II.

1. Persons with regard to whom it was decided to resettle them will be reported by the State Police (Superior) Office to the competent Superior SS and Police Leader in the Incorporated Eastern areas to whom the dossiers will be handed over.

2. The Superior SS and Police Leaders in the Incorporated Eastern Areas will request the Superior SS and Police Leaders in those parts of Germany proper which have been designated for such settlements, to assign the settlers a place of work and appropriate housing; the dossiers will accompany the request.
   The Staff Headquarters will designate to the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer in the Incorporated Eastern areas certain larger areas suitable for resettlement.

H1131-0112

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-112-PS
(Continue)

3. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer in Germany proper acting on their own responsibility, will decide on the settlement on the basis of the dossier sent to them and taking into consideration the conditions as a whole.

In other respects the settlement follows the rules of procedure used in the resettlement of persons suitable for re-Germanisation.

4. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer in the Incorporated Eastern Areas report to the following Authorities whenever a transport leaves, enclosing a list of names and places of departure:

a) Reich Commissioner for the Consolidationof German Nationhood, - Communication Centre for Racial Germans -
b) Reich Commission for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, - Staff Headquarters -
c) Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, Reich Main Security Office III B,
d) The Superior SS and Police Leader in Germany proper,
e) The State Police (Superior) Offices competent in Germany proper,
f) The Security Service (Superior) Offices, competent in Germany proper,
g) The State Police (Superior) Office, competent in the Incorporated Eastern Areas.

5. For further dealings with the resettled persons the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidationpf German Nationhood-Communication Centre for Racial Germans assumes jurisdiction; he will act through the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer.

6. In fulfilment of their duty to examine continuously the successof the re-Germanisation action (cp.III of the Decree of 16.2.42) the Security Service (Superior) Offices in Germany proper have to intervene in the same way as they do in continuously reporting on the Poles suitable for Germanisation to the Reich Main Security Office and the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer they have toassist the appointed "Counsellors" as to questions of race (In Charge: Dep.III B) whenever possible.

By order

(signed) Streckenbach

SS Group Leader

A true copy

(sg) Klimsch

Employee

H1131-0113

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-112-PS
(Continue)

DOCUMENT D. Translation

Ref. I-3/4-1 (21.6.41 Foe/La Berlin, July 28th 1942

re: Evacuation and Resettlement of the members of Division 4 of the German Ethnical List.

Your Ref: Decrees of Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of German Police, Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood of 15.2.1942, Ref. Nr. II A 2 420 VII/41 176, and of 1.7.42, Ref. Nr. III B 1 e IV.

To The

Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for the districts:

Alpine Country, Danube, Elbe, Fulda-Werra, Centre, North East, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Rhine, Spree, South, South East, South West, Wartha, Danzig-West Prussia, West, Western Area, Katowice.

Copies to:

1. The Reich Minister of the Interior
   Dept. I
   72 Unter den Linden
   Berlin NW 7

2. The Reichsfuehrer SS, Chief of the German Police
   8 Prince Albrecht Street
   Berlin SW 11

3. The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood, Communication Centre for Racial Germans,
   29 Keith Street
   Berlin SW 68

4. The Chief of the Main Office SS. for Race and Settlemen
   8 Prince-Albrecht Street
   Berlin SW 68

5. The Reich MainSecurity Office
   102 Wilhelm-Street
   Berlin SW 68

Supplementing the Decree of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police, dated 1.7.42 - quoted above - I hereby order the following:

For the reasons mentioned in the Decree quoted above resettlement will for the moment be effected only for individual persons or families in cases where their resettlement seems to be urgent for reasons of policy or security Police.

Where this action assumes larger proportions, I request immediate report.

I. Regional Distribution.

a) The members of Div. 4 of the German Ethnical List who are to be evacuated from the area the competence of the Representative for Danzig-West Prussia of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood at Danzig will be resettled in the area under the jurisdiction of

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-112-PD
(Continue)

1. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer Centre at Braunschwei (the transit camp being at the Castle, Ilsenburg.)

2. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer Fulda-Werra at Kassel (the transit camp being at Hann. Muenden.)

b) The members of Div.4. of the German Ethnical List to be evacuated from the area under the competence of the Representative for the Wartha District of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood at Poznan will be resettled in the area under the competence of

1. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for Alpine Country at Salzburg (the transit camp being at Parsch/ Salzburg)

2. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for South West at Stuttgart (the transit camp being at Schelklingen)

3. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for the Rhine at Wiesbaden, (the transit camp being in "Highway-House", Wiesbaden)

c) The members of Div.4. of the German Ethnical List who are to be evacuated from the area under the jurisdiction of the Representative for Katowice of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood at Katowice will be resettled in the area under the jurisdiction of

1. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer Baltic Sea at Stettin (the transit camp "Major Schill" being at Belgard/ Pomerania.)

2. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer West of Duesseldorf, (the transit camp being at Bochum/Westphalia, 30, Klosterstreet.)

3. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer Western Area at Metz. (the transit camp "Brown House" being at Kaiserslauter

d) The members of Div.4. of the German Ethnical List who are to be evacuated from the area under the jurisdiction of the Representative for North East of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood Koenigsberg will be resettled in the area under the jurisdictio of

1. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for the Reich Capital of Berlin at Berlin.

2. The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer for North Sea at Hamburg. The transit camp will be designated later.

I reserve the right to enlarge the areas of resettlement in case of necessity.

II. Assignment of labour.

The members of Div. 4. of the German Ethnical List will be distributed in Germany proper, since they are persons suitable for re-Germanisation. They are not allowed to retur to the Eastern Areas. Their resettlement is effected under the exclusive responsibility of the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer, who are bound by the rules concerning persons suitable for re-Germanisation.

H1131-0115

III. Certificates.

The members of Div. 4 of the German Ethnical List acquire German nationality with a proviso for revocation. They will be given Red Certificates of the "Deutsche Volksliste". For the time being they have not to apply for Identity Cards.

IV. Treatment after resettlement inGermany proper.

In this respect I refer to the Decree of the Reich Leader SS and Chief of the German Police, Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Nationhood of 16.2.1942, Ref. Nr. II A 2 420 VII/41 176 and of 1.7.42, Ref. Nr. III B 1c IV, from which I quote the following:"

(follow excerpts from these Decrees, already translated)

"The remaining contents of the decrees quoted have to be kept in mind with diligence.

V. Statistically the persons entered in Div.4. of the German Ethnical List will be treated in accordance with my Order of 7.8.1941, I-3/4-14 (13.3.41). These persons will be taken separately from members of Div.3 of the "Deutsche Volksliste".

The Chief of Staff Headquarters.
(signed) Greifelt
SS Group Leader

A true copy
Signature.

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-112-PS

9 November 1945

I, Walter Rothschild,1st Lieutenant, Army of the United States, ASN-0886354, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-112-PS.

Walter Rothschild
1st Lieutenant, Army of the United States
ASN-0886354

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R 114
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Document A

Berlin, 7.8.42

I-1/7 Fls. 4 Dr. St/Ha

Memo

on meeting of 4.8.42

Subject: General Directions for the treatment of deported Alsatians

Present:

SS.-	"Hauptsturmfuehrer" Dr. Stier	Staff Headquarters
SS.-	"Hauptsturmfuehrer" Petri	
"RR"	Hoffmann	
Dr.	Scherler	
SS.-	Untersturmfuehrer Foerster	
SS.-	"Obersturmfuehrer" Dr. Hinrichs,	Chief of Estate Office and Settlement Staff, Strasbourg (Leiter des Bodenamtes und Ansiedlungsstabes Strasburg) Intermediate Office for Racial Germans (Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle)
SS.-	"Sturmbannfuehrer" Brueckner	
SS.-	"Hauptsturmfuehrer" Hummisch	Main Office for Reich Security (Reichssicherheitshauptamt)
SS.-	"Untersturmfuehrer" Dr. Sieder	Main Office for race and settling (RuS Hauptamt)
Dr. Labes		D.U.T.

A.

1. State of deportation in Alsace.

the starting point of the conference was a report on the deportation effected so far and further plans for resettlement in Alsace.

1. The first expulsion action (Ausweisungsaktion) was carried out in Alsace in the period from July to December 1940; in the course of it, 105,000 persons were either expelled or prevented from returning. They were in the main Jews, gypsies and other foreign racial elements, criminals, asocial and incurably insane persons, and in addition Frenchmen and Francophiles. The Patois-speaking population was combed out by this series of deportations (Aussiedlungswelle) in the same way as the other Alsatians.

1) Referring to the permission the Fuehrer had given him to cleanse Alsace of all foreign, sick or unreliable elements Gauleiter Wagner has recently pointed out the political necessity of new deportations (zweiten Aussiedlungsaktion) which are to be prepared as soon as possible.
The following classes of people are to be affected by this measure:

A) Colored persons and their offspring:
Negroes and colored hybrids
Gypsies and their offspring,
Jews, from half-Jews on,
Mixed Jewish marriages (juedische Mischehen)
B) people of foreign race and their offspring
C) the patois-speaking population,
D) Asocial persons,
E) incurably insane persons

2) The following persons are designated for immediate deportation by order of the Reichsstatthalter:

a) Families whose children have shirked their labor services and prospecitive military service by fleeing to France. So far 8 families have been discovered in which this situation obtain.
b) Resettlement (Umsiedlung) of special cases in the interior of the Reich for purposes of Germanisation.
e.g. families or individuals who celebrated the French National day, 14th July 1942, in a manner deliberately hostile to German ideas

and the present day state. There are about 20 of these persons.

c) In special cases as a means of punishment, e.g. individuals who have been designated by the Security Police as insufferable in Alsace and suitable for deportation. These are persons who, though racially of value has been at some time previously in a concentration camp for grave offenses against the German nation. The number of these persons is estimated at 150 heads.

d) The following are scheduled for further deportation:
Members of the patois-group. The Gauleiter wishes to retain only such persons in the present patois-area as adhere to Germanism in their customs, in their language, and in their general attitude with regard to cases under headings a to c above, it is to be noted that the problem of race will be given first consideration, and this in such a manner that persons of racial value will be deported to Germany proper and racially inferior persons to France.

B.

The preprosentatives of the SS Main Offices present were united in this opinion:

I. In order to ensure a uniform terminology the following expressions will be used in future:

a) Shifting (Absiedlung) means: Removing persons from districts in which they have hitherto lived, while keeping them within the Reich.

b) Evacuation (Evakuierung) means: Expelling persons from the Reich.

c) Resettlement (Umsiedlung) means: Removing racial Germans from foreign areas in order to bring them within the Reich.

d)

II. 1. The Gauleiter's plans for evacuation can be approved in principle, since they confine themselves in fact to a class of persons, whose presence in the Reich would be insupportable for racial and political reasons.

2. The shifting (Absiedlung) of the patois-population should as a rule be deferred until the end of the war, except in so far as it concern persons who cannot be tolerated in Alsace because of their political activity.

3. The shifting (Absiedlung) of persons mentioned under headings I and IIa should be approved in principle. It should be noted that the class of persons effected in confined to those cases, where immediate expulsion (Abschiebung) is absolutely necessary. There is a general agreement on the view that more persons may be expected to try to escape to France, when compulsory military service is introduced. The families of such persons will have to be shifted (abgesiedelt) in the same way as those of shirkers of labor service unless the family is actually not an accessory to the escape of its family, his guardian is to be shifted (abzusiedeln) instead of the family.

A distribution is to be made with regard to the relatives of shirkers of labor or military service, according to

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whether the guilt of the family is greater or lesser. In order to differentiate sharply between measures for Germanisation and measures of punishment, it is provided that at first they be dealt with in camps by the Security Police. Type and duration of this treatment will depend on the conduct of the family. At the conclusion of this penal imprisonment, the family is to be released and handed over for Germanisation. It is conceivable that in special cases the Germanisation may be started at once. Persons politically tainted to a lesser degree may be settled (angesiedelt) in West, or Central Germany, but as a general rule East of the Rhine. The worse the political record and the francophile conduct of a person, the farther away from his old locality is he to be settled. It is to be made clear to the shifted persons that their being shifted was the necessary consequence of their relatives escape but their further treatment depends on the conduct of the shifted family members themselves.

4. For use in deciding whether a person is to be shifted or evacuated and as a basis for subsequent settlement and treatment, there should be drafted (in addition to racial and political screening) a general assessement of his work and conduct. A person specially qualified for this task is to be charged with making this assessment.

5. The property of shifted persons shall be dealt with in substantially the same way as the property of members of Section 4 of the German Ethnic List. Personal chattels are as a rule to be left in the possession of the shifted persons. Under the existing law the remainder of the property would have to be confiscated and handed over to the Chief of the Civilian administration. Efforts should be made to have this property transferred to the Reichsfuehrer-SS in his capacity as Reichskommissar for the consolidation of German Nationhood (f.d.F.d.v.) Prospects of compensation for property if good conduct is shown, should as a rule, be given. This compensation will be granted according to conduct and degree of re-Germanisation, after a certain period of probation. The estate of the shifted persons is to be charged with appropriate expenses for removal and transport. In the case of paupers these expenses, like those of the other measures for shifting (Absiedlung) or evacuation (Evakuierung) must be borne by the Reichskommissar.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-114

25 November 1945

I, BETTY RICHARDSON, P/O, 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. R-114.

BETTY RICHARDSON
P/O
66370

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TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT R-114
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF
COUNSEL

Document L

Copy Translation Secret

Filing Notice

In re: Shifting of Alsatians into Germany proper.

On Monday, 17 August, 1942 SS.- Gruppenfuehrer Kaul held a conference at the Reichsstatthalter's in Karlsruhe concerning the matter mentioned above, to which the undersigned were called.

In regard to the question of shifting (Absiedlung) Alsatians from the Reich the Gauleiter said the following:

The report to the Fuehrer was made at the Fuehrer's headquarters in the presence of the Reichsfuehrer-SS. The Fuehrer went into detail in giving his opinion on the political reorganisation and political reconstruction of the West, especially of Alsace. The Fuehrer explained in so many words that " asocial and criminal persons " were to be expelled to France (the Gauleiter reckons on perhaps 20,000 persons). Beyond this it would be possible to expel to France everybody who is " inferior " or not related to us by blood. Everyone belonging by blood to the German nation and everybody who is not allowed to go to France ought, regardless of his political attitude or any other attitude to be resettled (umgesiedelt) in theReich, if he cannot be permitted in Alsace. In any case there would be no room for large scale resettlements. Shifting could be effected, however, in individual and special cases. The persons or families to be resettled would be placed by the "OdZ" (which probably refers to the Security Police) at the disposal of the Reichskommissar. The latter would provide for the evacuation (Absiedlung) and disposition of the resettled persons. The Reichsfuehrer-SS had promised the Gauleiter to dispatch SS.-Gruppenfuehrer G r e i f e l t to us for that purpose. (The Gauleiter infers from this that a larger conference dealing with the entire action will soon take place here at Strasbourg . The resettlement will be carried out under the code-name " Reich". In the opinion of the Reichsfuehrer-SS the resettlement action should in no respect bear the character of punishment. The resettlers are to be treated

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perfectly decently. They should be told they will find much better living conditions in the Reich than they had in their former environment. In addition, the patois population is still, as before, to be resettled. At the moment, however, a resettlement on a large scale is not possible.

To a question of the undersigned the Gauleiter replied that the action (already begun) of shifting about 290 persons was to be completed. He furthermore desires that further announcements on the subject be published in the daily papers.
Unauthorized crossings of the frontier must in any case be prevented.

The Gauleiter then expressed himself further in regard to the foreign racial elements in Alsace. Ultimately they are all to be removed from Alsace, including those Polish nationals suitable for Germanisation. This action also would have, on the whole, to be postponed. In individual cases, however, resettlement actions (Umsiedlungen) would be possible just as in the case of patois people or any other groups of the population. As to the foreigners, no exceptions whatever would be made with regard to the Italians. The Gauleiter had spoken with the Italian Consul. The Gauleiter also would not hesitate to deport, if necessary, the Alsatian partner of a mixed marriage as well.

The Gauleiter intended to offset the loss of population as far as possible with people from Baden, in order to create a uniform race mixture. The Fuehrer had already agreed to the transplanting of inhabitants of Baden into Alsace.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-114
(contd)

The Chief of the Land Office (Bodenamt)
and Settlement Branch
(signed) Signature
SS.-"Obersturmfuehrer"

29.8.1942

I, A. Flandreau, Civ. 046305, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of pp. 1 and 2 of Document 114-R.

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL

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DOCUMENT BOOK

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GERMANIZATION AND SPOLIATION

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